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Current Events Interpreted

ADMISSION DAY

After the nation enjoys its Labor day holiday next week-end, California will take one of its own just two days later. Wednesday, Sept. 9, is Admission day in the Golden State. We will be celebrating our 86th anniversary as a full fledged member of these United States. Momentous things were happening in California that year when we attained statehood. The gold rush had been on a year, and great hordes of gold-mad men were surging westward across the continent. In the nation, too, great forces were stirring, the forces that led eventually to the crisis of American history—civil war. Although California's eventual admission was inevitable, in the bitterness over slavery lies a story of how California was almost not admitted into the Union on Sept. 9, 1850.

"INTO THE SUNLIGHT"

There were stirring scenes in congress. Henry C. Calhoun got up from his death-bed, too weak to deliver his own oration, but wanting to be present as another gave it—his last great speech, opposing admittance of California as a free state. He was fighting the doomed cause of slavery, but he was fighting unto death. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were among those who spoke in favor of letting California come in. At the conclusion of his chapter on the state's admission, the historian Hittle sums up: "No state before had such an extraordinarily rapid and triumphant career. It occasioned difficult questions; it evoked violent passions; it stirred up the dark and lowering stormclouds; but it made its way steadily and unflinchingly through them and emerged at last, untarnished and unstained, into the sunlight."

INDORE IS OUTDOORS

There was great excitement in Hollywood the other day. Everyone, it seems, was excited except the principal in the affair. The Maharajah of Indore, ruler of nearly 1,500,000 people of India, who has a personal income of 70 million dollars yearly, paid a call, and before long had officially become a maharajah of All Outdoors—Los Angeles city and county, that is. He was made a non-working member of the Los Angeles police force when a captain's badge was pinned to his vest. He was described as being "tickled pink" at this, and no doubt felt highly flattered. Of course he is commander in chief of a sizeable army in his own land. But after all, the Los Angeles police once patrolled the whole border of California, didn't they?

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Leon Trotsky, once second only to Lenin in the ranks of Russian communism but now exiled from his own country, has the world pondering where he will find refuge when he is compelled to leave Norway on Dec. 18. His asserted leadership in a plot to overthrow Stalin, which Stalin answered with a mass shooting of all the confessed conspirators, has "embarrassed" the Norway government, and they have asked him to leave. This modern "man without a country" has stayed for brief periods in dozens of nations, and is now refused admittance by virtually all of them. The world does not much appreciate his efforts to establish communism everywhere by revolution.

ATROCITIES IN SPAIN

"We shall erase the word 'pity' from the dictionary." With this one sentence, in a broadcast from Seville, a rebel commander in south Spain breathed all the horror and the hatred of a civil war in which atrocities occur on a scale seldom matched in history. He said he had ordered five members of the families of Loyalists shot for every rebel shot by government forces. Mass massacres of the innocent have been frequent on both sides. One report said 500 rebel prisoners were bound in chains and thrown into the sea to drown. Some reports are fiction, of course, but many have been verified by reliable correspondents. And a shock-

HIGH SCHOOL PROBABLY TO OPEN SEPT. 21

The Campbell high school board will meet this evening and probably decide to open school Sept. 21, according to Lloyd K. Wood, principal. The delay of another week is deemed advisable because of the fruit harvest and further alterations in the school building.

Principal Wood has announced instructors and subjects as follows: Miss Claribel Boesch, chemistry and biology; Miss Muriel A. Carson, vocational English and library; Bert Chappel, general math, general science, algebra and football; Miss Eleanor J. Corbett, mechanical drawing, art, English; D. H. Cramer, geometry, algebra and bookkeeping; T. A. Cutting, commercial geography and vocational English; Mrs. Anna C. Dart, junior business training, typing and bookkeeping; Miss Lois Gardner, clothing, foods; Miss Gladys Gibson, English; Miss Gladys E. Hall, transcription, shorthand, typing; Miss Ruby D. Howes, physical education; M. F. Hughes, farm mechanics, general shop; Mrs. Harriet C. Hummel, English; C. P. Klassen, fundamentals of music, glee club; Miss Helen M. Nielsen, world history and U. S. history; Ralph E. Noddin, physics and physical education; Mrs. Lillian M. Rae, English; Miss Eunice E. Reader, social studies, world history; Mrs. Alfreda Runge, dean of girls, hygiene, health; Miss J. Elizabeth Thomas, Spanish, Latin, French; Miss Katherine Wood, piano; C. E. York, agriculture; A. A. Thielke, orchestra, band.

STATEMENT OF JOHN M'GRATH

Congressman John J. McGrath, who received over 45,000 votes at the primary election Aug. 25, and whose vote exceeded the combined votes of all opponents, today issued the following statement:

"I wish to thank the friends who have voted for me, the organizations that have sponsored me, and the newspapers who supported me during the primaries. If re-elected I promise to carry on the same progressive program in Washington that I have during the past four years."

John J. McGrath

Surprise Luncheon Given Foreladies

The foreladies of Drew's cannery gave their head foreladies a surprise luncheon at noon on Wednesday of this week.

Baird's Lunch Room was chosen, and the genial proprietors outdid themselves in table decorations, delicious food, and service.

Seventeen ladies, including the two guests of honor, enjoyed the happy occasion.

RETURNS TO CLASSES

Dick Morton returned to Santa Clara university Monday as a senior in the art and science department to complete his major political science. He has also entered the law college there.

ed world looks on helplessly, able only to protest, as England did last week.

THE GODS OF WAR GLOAT

Germany caused another war shudder to run through Europe last week when it gave an order that will have the effect of doubling the armed might of the Nazis. France was seriously frightened, Russia looked to her defenses, and Britain put new vigor into her huge armament program. Total armed forces in Europe's leading military nations approaches six millions of men, far more than before the outbreak of the first World war. Under arms now in Germany are 1,365,000 men; in Italy, 1,250,000 men; Russia, 1,200,000; France, 654,000 men; Poland, 266,000; Britain 213,000; Rumania, 141,500 (about the size of U. S. army); Czechoslovakia, 109,000; Yugoslavia, 107,000, and Belgium, 63,500. The gods of war must be gloating over those grim statistics.

THE FOREIGN FLOOD

Food Imports 1933-1935



LIVE HOG	WHEAT	CORN
IMPORTS	IMPORTS	IMPORTS
1933—6,470 lbs.	1933—31,383 bu.	1933—160,288 bu.
1935—3,414,317 lbs.	1935—27,438,870 bu.	1935—43,242,296 bu.

The latest figures from the Department of Commerce at Washington show what has happened to the American food market in two years of New Deal mismanagement.

While New Deal bureaucrats were slaughtering hogs, ploughing under crops and yanking farm lands out of production, the rest of the world was busy shipping in food that the American consumer is buying.

In 1933 we imported only 6,740 pounds of live-weight hogs. IN 1935, AFTER THE NEW DEAL HOG SLAUGHTER, WE IMPORTED

3,414,317 POUNDS. This is fine for the foreign hograiser, but is hard on domestic producers and consumers alike.

The American corn and hog producing states have been penalized by fantastic New Deal theories which have turned the home market over to foreigners.

Corn, hogs and wheat represent only part of the loss to the American farmer. Hay, butter, beef and other farm products are pouring in. The American farmer is demanding that this flood be stopped.

Beautiful Church Wedding Unites Young Folks Sat.

Before a white altar, set in a background of potted ferns and palms, and lighted with white tapers, Miss Elizabeth Claire Atkinson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Atkinson of San Jose, became the bride of Harold E. Gardner, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Gardner of this city, at a beautiful ceremony held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Trinity Episcopal church in San Jose.

The church was softly lighted with dozens of white candles and was adorned with baskets of pompon dahlias in shades of violet and fuschia.

Mrs. David K. Atkinson, aunt of the bride, played the wedding marches, and was accompanist for her husband, who sang several numbers prior to the ceremony, which was performed by Dr. Mark Rifenbark, the bride's father giving her in marriage.

White satin was used for the lovely wedding gown, made with a long train. A tulle veil caught to a cap fashioned of tulle, seed pearls and orange blossoms extended beyond the train.

Her flowers were gardenias and lilies-of-the-valley, arranged in a round bouquet and tied with a large bow of white satin ribbon.

The bride's attendants were her three sisters, Mrs. Cloyd J. Sweigert of Redwood City as matron of honor and the Misses Marjorie and Marion Atkinson, and the groom's sister, Miss Bernice Gardner. They

(Continued on Page 5)

TO ATTEND CONVENTION

Mr. and Mrs. George Stray and son Walter arrived yesterday from Bakersfield to visit the G. S. Robson and W. H. Stray families. They will attend the amateur radio operators' convention in Oakland Sept. 5, 6, 7 and plan to return home Tuesday.

MARYSVILLE VISITORS

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Knappen of Marysville were guests at the R. H. Knappen and H. C. Smith homes over the week-end. From here they went to Bodega Bay for a bit of salt air before returning to the warmer valley climate.

Frances Gollygly Becomes Bride of John P. Duncan

Only members of the immediate families were present at the wedding of Miss Frances R. Gollygly and John Parker Duncan, which took place last evening at 7 o'clock at the Duncan family home on North Union avenue.

Rev. Joseph H. Bennett, pastor of the congregational church, officiated.

The bride wore a travelling suit of brown, with hat and accessories in keeping, and her flowers were a corsage of gardenias.

Following an informal reception refreshments were served, and the young couple motored away, presumably for Carmel, to spend their honeymoon.

Miss Gollygly, whose home is in Los Angeles, has been a student at San Jose State college. Her father, Lorin Gollygly, came up from Los Angeles to attend the ceremony.

John is the only son of Mrs. Elizabeth and the late John P. Duncan, pioneer residents of this community. He is a graduate of the Campbell high school and of San Jose State. He engaged in electrical work for some time, but entered the teaching profession later. He was member of the faculty at Shandon, and this coming year will be principal of the Moreland school.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan will occupy the cottage on North Second street which Gilbert Newcomb has been remodeling.

Plans to Open Hardware Store

Joseph O. Levertton has purchased the Mrs. Maude Hyde cottage on Alice avenue and will move his family from Newman Saturday.

Mr. Levertton, formerly with the P. G. & E. at Newman, plans to open a hardware store in the Dewey building at Central and Campbell avenues Oct. 1.

CAPITOLA VACATION

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robson and son, Philip, will go to Capitola next week for a vacation before the school term starts.

SUNSWET COMPLETES 1935 PRUNE CROP ACCOUNTING; CHECKS BY FIRST

THANKS AND A PLEDGE FROM ALONZO BAKER

Mountain View, Sept. 3.—A word of appreciation coupled with a pledge to live up to a public confidence was expressed here today.

Alonzo L. Baker, who upset even the most optimistic predictions to win the eighth district's Republican congressional nomination by several thousand votes, was the author. Simple, direct, his message was:

To those who supported my candidacy in the Republican primary election, I give my sincere appreciation for the cause which I am proud to represent.

Those also who supported either of the defeated candidates for that nomination will find that I will do my best to represent the interests of every person in this district on a fair and equal basis.

The issues in this presidential campaign are great and well-defined. My pledge to every Republican voter and to every Democrat who has been disappointed by the present administration—is that today I re-dedicate myself to the Republican cause in 1936 and will work unceasingly to truly represent the best interests of every section of the eighth district.

"I thank every individual and group that has worked so hard for our cause—and I pledge myself to our common purpose and to the achievement of the goal ahead."

Kiwanis Book Of Friendship To Los Gatos

The Kiwanis "Book of Friendship" was carried to Los Gatos club last Thursday by President Nick Hedegard and a score of members.

The Campbell speakers held their contest that day, and Hal Morton carried off the oratorical honors with Joseph Gomes and Herbert Shadle crowding him at the wire. The division contest will be "talked off" at Watsonville on Sept. 12, when a number of the Campbell members plan to attend to root for Hal.

President Hedegard, Dr. Morgan and Hal Morton were selected as delegates to the district convention to be held in Riverside. Dr. Merrill, Ralph Hyde and Rev. Bowling are alternates.

Will Lloyd, as program chairman, presented Dr. Edward A. Cochran of San Jose, who gave an interesting talk on "Eyes." He said that much eye trouble is caused by infected teeth.

Tuesday will be a closed meeting with but an informal program by the few who attend.

RAISIN TRAIN MOVING EAST

Fresno, Sept. 2.—The largest single shipment in the history of California's raisin industry left the main plant of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers association here today, en route to Kansas City. A solid train made up of 60 cars carries approximately 2000 tons of Thompson Seedless and muscat raisins in bulk and package, valued at more than \$200,000. One thousand acres of California's vineyards were required to produce the tonnage.

The shipment moves over the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company and connections, on a perishable freight schedule. The huge shipment is unique, according to experts in the raisin industry, in that it precedes by a few weeks the regular movement of the 1936 crop, due about Sept. 15.

OCEAN BREEZES

A group of Campbell girls including the Misses Ruth Farman, Alberta Lantz, Betty Keesling, Lois Bachman and Lorraine Shaves are leaving tomorrow to enjoy a few days of ocean breezes at China Beach, where they will occupy the Husted cottage.

San Jose, Sept. 2.—California Prune and Apricot Growers association announced today the completion of final accounting on its 1935 prune handling. Seven hundred thousand dollars in cash and capital credits will be distributed to the members in the final payment. This payment completes a total distribution of \$4,000,000 to the prune grower members of the Sunsweet organization on the old crop pool.

Checks and statements will be mailed out as soon as the accounting on individual deliveries can be completed, in any case by the first of October.

Commenting on the result of 1935 crop sales, General Manager C. D. Cavallaro stated, "Our returns to the membership are the result of sales spread over 12 months and more. California's bumper crop of 1935 is now practically sold out from the coast. Our members are receiving the fair average price at which the old crop has been sold into the markets of the world. Our final payment completes a net return of a little more than a 2 cent and 13-4 cent basis, respectively, on our fancy and extra choice classifications. These prices are far better than the fall price at which non-member growers sold a heavy tonnage and substantially better than the average of the season's field sale of comparable classifications."

"With the new crop following close on the heels of the final sale of the old, the strength of the new crop prune market will depend temporarily on the strength of growers' field sales. We have a willing market this season for all manner of food products. Owing to short crop conditions including drought, affecting both basic and specialty crops, supplies are substantially under those of recent seasons. In addition to this, all reports uniformly demonstrate an improving purchasing power. The only present market hazards are the cheap selling of substandard fruit and the anxious selling of crops by growers, who must liquidate their production and harvest costs. Given a chance, our markets will be sustained in line with the trend of the whole food trade."

"Our association has a place in its membership for growers who may be cooperatively inclined. We can make a substantial first payment and in accord with our sales policy, we will feed the market temperately. To date, we are happy to report that most growers are holding firmly in support of improved prices."

Charity Card Party Held by Pundita Circle

A pleasant social event of early fall was the card party given by Pundita Circle in the garden of Mrs. L. J. Carboni, Santa Clara-Los Gatos road, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 27.

The party was given to replenish the charity fund. A number of door prizes were given. Miss Eleanor Mitchell and Miss Betty York assisted in serving refreshments.

Those in attendance were Mesdames O. E. Horrum, M. E. Purmort, R. C. Stone, A. M. Standish, Stanley B. Smith, Clyde C. Kennedy, F. H. Weld, Mary Amunger, Frank Garner, Harry Young, T. P. Williams, D. H. Cramer, George Kinard, George Smith, Jr., George W. Page, Daisie Gunsolus, George L. Husted, M. E. Mumma, Robert A. Jones, Theodore Smith, R. G. Taylor, Carl Smith, A. D. Rice, Rose Hanger, C. H. Davidson, M. A. Borden, Edwin Howes, Marian Howes, E. O. La Montagne, Laura Allen, George W. Burrow, Florine Peake, Wendell Thomas, Lew Wallace, R. Y. Maxon, E. R. Parsons, B. O. Curry, F. Wilbur Mitchell, L. J. Carboni, and the Misses Helah Laird, Anne Schulte, Ruby Howes, Marion Peake, and Mary Candee.

RETURN FROM LAKE

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Gardner returned from Lake Tahoe region Monday, reporting an "enjoyable time and plenty of fish."

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

War Financing
France Pays Piper
Lottery Millions
Ability to Endure

One hundred and fifty-three leading British economists, mapping out a new plan to preserve peace, say "the importance of American co-operation in the work of peace-making cannot be overestimated."



Arthur Brisbane

If those gentlemen cannot abstain from cutting each other's throats without the assistance and money of the United States, why, then let them cut each other's throats.

France is learning that the people always pay the piper, whoever the piper may be—a great conqueror leading them to war, or a clever politician leading them with taxes.

In France, sugar has gone up in price; bread and veal have both gone up; two sous a kilogram for bread, two sous a pound for veal, and the government is held directly responsible by the housewife as regards the bread, for the French government fixes the price of bread as ours fixes the price of postage stamps.

Trailing behind England and the United States the French, with less than 20 per cent of American unemployment, are discussing great public works to absorb the idle.

Billions are spoken of, but the "milliard," French word for "billion," means only one billion four hundred pieces, the franc having been reduced by government fiat to that price. If a billion meant here 25,000 francs, equivalent to the American billion when the dollar was good, the French might well faint away, although they are fundamentally a rich people.

When Bismarck laid on France an indemnity equivalent to \$1,000,000,000, after 1870, he thought he had asked for about all France could raise after a hard war. The French government offered bonds to pay Bismarck, and the French people subscribed to the loan 14 times over. Bismarck had guessed badly. France is far richer now than it was then.

French labor demands the 40-hour week and the government agrees; it also demands wage increases from 12 to 17 per cent, and that makes the country a little thoughtful.

With a shorter week, diminished production and higher wages, bread, sugar, veal and many other things must go up in price. Possibly the French worker, who really works, while he is at it, will manage to produce as much in 40 hours as he has done hitherto in 48 or more; even then increased wages will be added to the price of living and even the worker, who must pay, will growl.

How long will America continue pouring thousands of millions of dollars into gambling, lottery sweepstakes and other foreign enterprises?

It is interesting to read that in the banks of Dublin there are 25 millions of dollars undistributed from the so-called "Hospitals Sweepstakes." Hospitals did not get it—yet.

It might also enlighten this government to know that under the law no mention can be made of the sweepstakes gambling in England. The English are too wise to let their money be drained off in any kind of gambling enterprise, if it is not English.

You cannot even send a telegram about sweepstakes over the English telegraph wires, to be published in countries outside of England. All telegraphing about the sweepstakes gambling game must go around England, her government-owned wire system will not handle it.

Under its Constitution, the United States cannot forbid newspapers to print lottery news that breeds more gambling and heavier losses. But the government might forbid transmission of such information through the postoffice. That would cut down the "graft."

School teachers, business heads, chambers of commerce, even clergymen, might find a good text in Mr. Son, the young Japanese with the determined face who won the long marathon race at the recent Olympic games in Berlin.

Not only could that marvelous Japanese runner go, and keep going, but there seemed no end to his endurance.

Everybody can run, more or less, but that by itself never wins a marathon.

The race for success in life is a marathon race, and real success depends more than anything else on your ability to KEEP GOING.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.



Washington. — As the political campaign waxes warmer, it becomes painfully evident that the fight in 1936 for the suffrage of the people is going to be very dirty.

It is going to be bitter and there is no way now apparent that such a characteristic can be avoided.

I do not believe that either Governor Landon, the Republican candidate, or President Roosevelt, seeking re-election as a Democrat, can prevent the hurling of invectives that are going to be very close to mud-slinging. Naturally the President of the United States seldom makes a mud-slinging speech and Governor Landon personally is a mild-mannered man who believes in discussing issues rather than individuals, but the intentions or the desires of these two candidates cannot control the bitterness that is, to my mind, certain to be found in this campaign in a large measure.

As typical of the sort of thing to which I have referred is the recent speech of Secretary Ickes who, in a national radio broadcast, became quite ill-tempered in his attack on Governor Landon. Mr. Ickes is not known for his composure any way and when he gets heated up on any subject he is likely to be guilty of remarks that are not becoming to an official of our government or any other.

I have not the slightest doubt that before the campaign has proceeded much further there will be similar speeches attacking Mr. Roosevelt personally and that, while Governor Landon may not approve, there will be unworthy charges hurled at the President.

Mr. Ickes skated pretty close to the line in his attack on Governor Landon by various adroit phrases which were designed to create the impression that the Republican candidate was either ignorant or dishonest. I do not know Governor Landon personally but I can offer this thought: No man is going to be nominated by any political party in a national convention, nominated by acclamation, unless his record is pretty clear. For Mr. Ickes to say, therefore, in effect, that Governor Landon had sold out to "Wall Street" was not the sort of campaign discussion likely to produce confidence among all the people in their government. It is comparable, in my opinion, to a charge that the President of the United States, who advertises himself continually as a friend of the common man, was guilty of increasing his own personal fortune through presidential acts—and every one knows this is not true. But to get back to the theme song of the Ickes' speech, it seems to me that the tragedy of his radio pronouncement lies in the fact throughout his discussion he was preaching class hatred. Every one knows, of course, attacks on "Wall Street" are very common in any political campaign. The demagogues use it every hour of every day everywhere they can find any one to listen to them. It is ridiculous, but it has happened for a good many years. So when Mr. Ickes made the charge that Governor Landon was either unwittingly or knowingly leading a "rich man's fight" against President Roosevelt he was descending to a rather low level of campaigning.

I have seen indications of a reaction against the Ickes' speech in another way. John Hamilton, the Republican national chairman, on his recent organization tour of the western states, propounded the inquiry that seeks to identify the "economic royalists" about which President Roosevelt spoke several weeks ago.

If the Roosevelt campaigners continue this class hatred propaganda, I rather suspect from what Mr. Hamilton said in his speeches there will be a perfect barrage of demands to know the names of these economic royalists. It may not seem important; indeed, it seems like it probably is inconsequential, but if the Republicans let down a barrage on the President of the United States, he is likely to be put in a bad corner.

Without attempting to forecast what the Republican opposition is likely to say, I can recall as an observer close to the wheels of government during the Roosevelt regime that Mr. Roosevelt frequently was a guest on the Astor yacht and that one of his chief advisors for many months was the multimillionaire, Bernard M. Baruch. It seems also that a very rich man, Henry L. Doherty, was in charge of the nation-wide dance program held on the President's birthday and Mr. Doherty, be it said, is head of one of the great utility chains.

These are just samples. It may be good politics for the President to encourage these attacks without approving them, but those of us who knew the late Louis McHenry Howe, are convinced that he never would have agreed to that sort of attack,

had he been alive and serving as the President's closest political advisor as he did for a quarter of a century.

There is a situation in the federal government that threatens to be quite nasty. I refer to the row that has developed between the

Probe G-Men
Department of Justice bureau of investigation (the G-men) and the Treasury's secret service corps. It is all very much under cover, quite secret, but the row has come to the surface sufficiently to result in a demotion of two long-time members of the secret service.

J. Edgar Hoover has been well press-agented as chief of the G-men. Joseph E. Murphy has had almost no advertising as assistant chief of the Treasury secret service in which he has served for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Murphy and one of his subordinates have been reduced in rank, their record stained for life.

The two departments have kept the facts well covered up. It seems that something was going on among the G-men that the Treasury secret service thought they ought to know about. They conducted their own inquiry, their own investigation into the other staff of investigators. That is as much as has been made public except Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of the demotion order. I have known each of these men equally twenty years. Each is entitled to the utmost respect. But each operates along an entirely different line—Hoover with some willingness for publicity; Murphy with an absolute policy of never letting his name get into the papers. It is unfortunate that Joe Murphy was the goat.

Action Mystifies
The board of governors of the Federal Reserve system took an action recently that probably is quite mystifying to the average person.

They ordered all of the banks of the country which are members of the Federal Reserve system to keep a deposit reserve with the Federal Reserve banks 15 per cent greater than ever has been required before.

With the technical phases of reserve requirements and the mechanical operation of this particular order, I think we need not be very much concerned. But with the principle upon which this action is taken I think every one with a bank account, however small, ought to be vitally interested. They ought to be interested for the very simple reason that this action illustrates better than any words I can write how far the centralization of control of the banking structure has gone. This action was taken under the National Banking act of 1933, a statute that has been frequently criticised as a "political banking act."

In the instance I have just reported, the change in the reserve requirements probably will have no serious reaction on us as individuals. It probably will not hurt the banks because few banks in the country have had calls for loans in any quantity since business is at such a low level. But the point is that under this law, the Federal Reserve board of governors can alter banking conditions over night. It can issue new rules and regulations that are wholly impossible of understanding by the average individual, but which are almost riotous in their effect upon the management of individual banks throughout the country.

To state this proposition in another way, may I describe it in the terms of a private business enterprise. If a storekeeper in a small town were subjected to regulation from Washington and the regulatory power in the federal government had such discretionary authority as the Federal Reserve board of governors, could that storekeeper ever feel that he was managing his own business? I think not. Then, in the case of the Federal Reserve board of governors, it must be added that the president of the board is Mr. Marriner S. Eccles who is known far and wide for his radical ideas about banking. It can be further said that Mr. Eccles has the ear of President Roosevelt. This has been criticised many times of course where opponents of the Roosevelt banking policies have contended that the banks can be utilized in any way the administration desires to use them. As an illustration of this, the federal government has been borrowing billions. Most banks are chock full of government securities. While I do not say it has happened, yet because I do not believe it has happened yet, nevertheless there is a possibility that government borrowings can be forced on the banks under such conditions. That is the course of action that has ruined the currency in half a dozen European nations.

© Western Newspaper Union.

What Kind of Salad Shall We Have for Lunch, or for Dinner?

That Seems to Be All-Important Question on These Warm Days.

And what kind of a salad? That's the usual question in warm weather both for lunch and for dinner. Whatever you choose, it must, of course, be crisp and well chilled. For dinner, it will probably have French dressing. This mixture of oil and vinegar can, however, be varied by different blends of seasoning.

The most important seasoning is, of course, the oil itself, and next to that is the vinegar. You may have your preference between Italian and French olive oil or you may be American enough to prefer one of the salad oils made from a corn or cottonseed base. A malt, a cider, a wine vinegar or one of these vinegars flavored with tarragon will each give a different character to your dressing. Lemon or lime juice

used instead of vinegar will lend an individual note.

Whatever acid you use, be sure that you do not overdo it. Many dressings are too sour. While the standard proportions are supposed to be three tablespoons of oil to one tablespoon of vinegar or lemon juice, four to one often makes a more desirable combination. Besides salt, pepper and sugar, which are always used for seasoning, a little mustard, chile sauce, ketchup, or a dash of one of the sauces of the Worcestershire type are good additions. Some prefer to have the bowl rubbed with garlic or add some sliced onions or onion juice.

Chiffonade Dressing

½ cup French dressing
2 tablespoons minced celery
1 teaspoon minced parsley
1 tablespoon minced onion
1 hard-boiled egg, finely minced
2 tablespoons minced green pepper, or cooked beets

Mix other ingredients and add to French dressing.

Special French Dressing

1 cup salad oil
1 cup sugar
¼ cup malt vinegar
1 teaspoon grated onion
½ cup ketchup
1½ teaspoons salt
1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce

Mix ingredients and beat until thick. Store in refrigerator and beat before using.

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Living Tailor's Dummy

World's strangest job is held by Rudolph Nedvidek, of Prague. He earns his living by standing still. But it has cost him many hours of practice to reach his present proficiency. He can stand for three hours in a shop window or on a cart being drawn through the streets without moving so much as an eyelid. Rudolph is a living tailor's dummy.

YOUTH MAY LEAD PARENTS BACK TO THE OLD IDEALS

Youth is turning old-fashioned, back to the Victorian age, longing for lavender and lace and lovely romance. It is beginning to revolt at the misconduct of the elders; it is rejecting the cheapness of flapperism and flames and hip flasks.

This is the hopeful report of Margery Wilson, New York psychologist, who has received 3,000 letters in the last four months from boys and girls between fifteen and twenty-one. She says they write of unhappiness over the low standards of their parents, shocked by crudities, the immoralities and drinking.

Observations among young people may to a large extent support this refreshing trend. They are not becoming old-fashioned in the manner of our grandmothers, who blushed at the slightest pretext. This new youth understands the realities of life, physical displays seem to mean little or nothing to them; they openly discuss issues tabooed generations ago. But their minds are clean.

It is only natural that a reaction should set in. Evil conduct may not become epidemic. It may provide the bad examples which disgust the observer, lead to reform. Then the depression of recent years has had its beneficial influence in transferring thoughts to more serious matters.

Perhaps the children will lead their elders back to normal and sane existence.—Miami Herald.

Newsboys' Earnings

According to a report of the International Circulation Managers' association, the 570,000 newsboys in the United States earn more than \$1,500,000 a week. The survey shows that the boys spend from 58 minutes to two hours and a quarter on their jobs daily and the average weekly earning per boy is \$3.52.

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SYNOPSIS

Sleepy Cat, desert town of the Southwest, is celebrating the Fourth of July. Jane Van Tambel, beautiful daughter of Gus Van Tambel, hated owner of Gunlock Ranch, has arrived from the East for the first time. She watches the Frontier Day celebration in company with Dr. Carpy, crusty, tender-hearted friend of the community. Henry Sawdy of the Circle Dot ranch, tricked in a fake horse race the day before by Dave McCrossen, foreman at Gunlock, plans revenge. He enters Bill Denison, a handsome young Texas wrangler, in the rodeo which McCrossen is favored to win, and lays heavy bets on him. Unknown to the crowd, Denison is a champion horseman. McCrossen and the young stranger tie in the various events. Denison drops a cigarette carelessly. Racing down the track full tilt, he picks up the cigarette. The verdict goes to Denison when McCrossen refuses to attempt the stunt. Entrusted by the crowd, Denison agrees to perform another trick. Jane is asked for her bracelet, and throws it on the track. Just as Denison rides to pick it up a yell from Barney Rebstock, a McCrossen henchman, scares the pony, nearly costing the rider his life. Gun play is prevented by the intervention of Dr. Carpy. Back on Gunlock ranch after two years in Chicago, because of her father's illness, Jane gets lost riding in the hills and meets Denison, now a neighbor, who guides her home. Not knowing her identity, he speaks bitterly of Van Tambel.

CHAPTER III—Continued

"You must have been trying not to find me," said Jane coldly. Without much reason she resented the fact that she had got lost and not been promptly found.

"Where were you?" asked the foreman, sitting down.

"In the hills. You've always been telling me to ride where I pleased and that there was no danger because you'd pick me up. I guess your formula didn't work."

"I missed this time. There's never been any trouble locatin' you before. But it won't happen again. So you just wandered away and wandered home again?"

"I did not wander home. I was brought home."

"Who brought you?"

"Bill Denison."

"If a cannon cracker had been exploded under McCrossen, it could not have been more sensational than her answer. He caught his breath with a gulp. "That fellow! Well, some things do beat the devil!"

The name doesn't seem to sit very well with you," observed Jane crustily.

"That bird's name doesn't sit very well with anyone at Gunlock."

Jane seemed willing to pursue the subject. "Why not?" she asked languidly as she sipped her coffee.

"Why not? There's more reasons than one. Denison is a rustler, if you know what that means." He paused.

"What else?" she asked in the same fatigued manner.

It nettled her foreman. "He's the worst enemy your father ever had in this whole country. He's probably stole more Gunlock cattle than all the rustlers in the hills."

Jane rode into Sleepy Cat next morning with Bull Page, and when she had dispatched her business at the bank, she walked up street to Carpy's hotel.

She asked for Dr. Carpy, whom she remembered from her visit two years before.

The doctor was somewhat surprised at the sight of this trim, erect girl, eighteen or nineteen years of age, and seemingly a stranger, facing him. Obviously she was a newcomer to Sleepy Cat; the doctor did not at once place her. But his glance swept everything about her like a flash—her cowboy hat, her red, open-neck blouse with its dark flowing tie; her sloping feminine shoulders; delicate, pleasing bosom and slender, rounded hips; her short brown riding skirt and her soft, tight-fitting tan boots. The rig seemed right for her brown hair and blue eyes. "Dr. Carpy?" her voice was clear and her manner possessed.

The doctor doffed his hat and set his bag down on the desk with an air of satisfaction. "I'm Dr. Carpy. But I'm glad to see you don't need me or any other doctor."

"Why, Doctor?" exclaimed Jane demurely. There was a sophistication in the delicate droop of her eyelids, as she protested, that did not escape the doctor. It deceived him only as to her age. "That's hardly complimentary, Dr. Carpy," she ran on. "Have you forgotten Frontier day two years ago when we sat here on the porch together and in the rickety grandstand to see the riding?" Her eyes were laughing. Dr. Carpy was flustered.

"What is your name?"

"Not a very popular one in this country. I'm Jane Van Tambel."

He knit his brows. "Why, that's maybe two years ago, and it was a little girl that I talked to here on the porch and took to the races. I'll be hanged! Two years! And you've sprung into full bloom. Full bloom!" repeated Carpy in undisguised admiration. "Where've you been ever since?"

"In Chicago. You look exactly the same, Doctor."

"Can't say I feel exactly the same, Jane," he said. His eyes still rested on her. "How long were you out last time?"

"Only two months or so. But I'm out now to stay, perhaps."

"I heard something lately about some women folks over to Gunlock, but I didn't hear of you being over there. If I had, I'd have been over there myself. So you're Gus' daughter," he mused.

"Never knew he had a child till you came out the first time. You threw your bracelet out on the track, didn't you?"

"That was partly your fault, Doctor."

"Was it? Well, you got it back."

"I did, but I never learned the name of the man that picked it up. All I could find out, when I asked, was that he was a rustler. You don't remember him, do you?"

"Of course I do. Who the hell said he was a rustler?"

"Why, that's what they told me at the ranch after we got home."

"Well, you've got some able-bodied liars at Gunlock—one in particular."

"Who's that?"

"No need to specify."

"Well, what's the name of the wonderful rider who picked up the bracelet? And the cigarette?"

"It was Bill Denison."

Jane started imperceptibly.

"He's living here now on his brother's hill ranch—brother's dead. Well, Jane, what in the world brought you out here?"

"Why, because Father's so ill."

Dr. Carpy nodded. "You took care of him, Doctor, and recommended his going to Medicine Bend—"

"It was pretty high for him here."

"—so he telegraphed for me to come out to look after the ranch—"

"Small girl for big job, as the Indians would say."

Jane laughed. "That's what Father said when he saw me. You know two years ago was the first time in his life he'd ever seen me."

"How old are you, Jane?"

"Almost nineteen."

"Well, well," mused Dr. Carpy still regarding his caller benevolently. "So you're Van Tambel's daughter. I guess you take after your mother."

"Aunt Lou says I do," she returned with composure. "So Father said, too, when I went to see him at the hospital in Medicine Bend last month. And he told me, Doctor, to come to see you about his bill. I couldn't find one from you among the bills at the ranch. Did you ever send one?"

"Hell, Jane, I never sent a bill to anybody in my life."

"Doctor!" exclaimed his caller, startled both at the expletive and the statement. "I never heard of a doctor who didn't send out bills!"

Carpy laughed uproariously. "Why, that's nothing."

"But," she went on, "you took care of Father quite a while. He thinks you're the best doctor he ever had."

The sardonic note in the doctor's slight laugh as he suppressed an exclamation did not escape the girl. "But everyone out here says that or something just like it, so you must be used to it," she added.

"Please tell me now, Doctor, what the bill is; I want to pay you."

The doctor waved Jane off. When he sidestepped, she kept after him. He dodged, and she persisted. At last she drew from her purse two one-hundred-dollar bills and laid them on the table in front of him. Carpy looked at them in astonishment. "Your father hasn't gone out of his mind, has he?"

"No," Jane retorted. "Why? That's not enough, is it?" she added shamefacedly. "I didn't know."

"It's at least twice too much. Did Gus send this?"

Jane had to fib a bit. She had added a hundred dollars herself to what her father had told her would be about right. If Carpy refused to name the bill. "He told me he wanted you well paid," she answered evasively.

Carpy pushed one bill back to Jane. "That's plenty."

"Doctor," she exclaimed, "I wish you'd take this other bill."

He shook his head. "Put it back in your purse. How are things out at the ranch?"

"You know how it is when the cat's away," laughed Jane.

"You must mean the wildcat," suggested Carpy, grinning half amiably.

"Everyone doing things his own way," she continued, ignoring the thrust. "Or not doing them at all."

"Mostly that, I guess."

"Mostly that," agreed Jane. "I can see I have plenty of work ahead."

"And you going on nineteen. And, I'll bet, never did a day's work in your life."

She straightened up. "I've worked every day of my life since I left high school at fifteen."

"What for?"

"Helping support Mother."

Carpy flashed with anger. "Do you mean to tell me that old curmudgeon father of yours didn't support you and your mother?"

Jane's eyes fell. She crimsoned. Then, collecting herself, she said, "I did not mean to tell you, Doctor. It slipped out. We've nearly always had to look out for ourselves—but I hate to talk about it, Doctor."

Father says he's sorry. When I telegraphed him about Mother's death, he was all broken up and sent me so much money for the expenses that I didn't know what to do with it—though it was too late to do poor Mother any good. I know Father's eccentric, Doctor," Jane continued gravely. "But that doesn't explain, to me, why everybody out here hates him. And that's what I've wanted to ask somebody like you, Doctor, somebody who would tell me the truth. Why is Father so disliked? Is it because he is so rich?"

Dr. Carpy was taken aback. Here was an innocent and charming girl budding into a lovely womanhood, the daughter of an unscrupulous criminal and thoroughly detested cattle king, asking him to tell her why her father was so hated along the Spanish Sinks.

"Well, Jane," he said at length slowly, "many a rich man is hated without good reason."

But if he thought he could get off with such a general observation he was mistaken. Jane pursued him. "Was that the case with Father?" she asked bluntly.

"Other rich men are hated," continued Carpy, unmoved, "not because they're rich, but because of the way they got rich!"

The force of his words was not lost on his listener.

"And if a man does get rich here or anywhere else, they don't lose any time hatching up lies about him."

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ing innocence, "try to think of the name of the man who will give that more favorable opinion."

While Bull waited for his mistress during her talk with Carpy, he dropped into Jake Spotts' barber shop for a shave.

Spotts, who was bald as a billiard ball, expressed surprise when Bull gave him the order. "Whiskers off?" he exclaimed.

"Take 'em off," repeated Bull doggedly.

"Must be goin' to get married?"

"Well, not exactly," explained Bull. "We got wimmen folks out to Gunlock now, 'n' the boys are sprucing up."

"What wimmen folks?"

"Ain't you heard? Got a girl there, daughter of old Gus."

"Is that damned old critter down at the Medicine Bend hospital yet?" demanded Spotts—but his expletives were much more ferocious.

A heavy bass voice was heard from the second chair, where Oscar was shaving a man. "Slow, Jake," protested the man in the chair, "go slow—don't get to cussin' out old Van Tambel."

"All right, Panama; all right," returned Spotts, resignedly. "I plum forgot you were there."

"That man," gravely continued the man addressed as "Panama" and referring to Van Tambel, "will keep more Sleepy Cat folks out of heaven than the devil himself."

"How's that?" asked Spotts.

"Why? Because everybody cusses him so terrible whenever his name comes up."

"I guess that's right," agreed Spotts. "Anyway, there's more damned blasphemers goin' on in this town—"

"Careful, Jake; careful," admonished Panama.

"All right, Panama," grumbled the notoriously profane barber. Then, under his breath, so Panama could not hear, "It's got so a man can't say a damned word any more. What's the girl like, Bull?" he asked.

"Well," responded the Gunlock hearty, "she's comin' around eighteen or twenty; lively as a cricket and straight as a ramrod."

"Is she anythin' like old Van Tambel?"

"Not a bit. She's as nice and tidy a miss as you'd want to set eyes on, Jake."

"Then there's one grand big mistake somewhere," declared Spotts, definitely. "That damned old critter couldn't be the father of a girl like that."

"Tut, tut, Jake," interposed Panama, rising solemnly from the chair and reaching for his collar and tie. "You promised to give up swearing."

"Well, hell, I can't quit all at once, can I?" demanded Spotts testily. "Ain't I doin' better every day?"

"Got to watch you, though, I guess," observed Panama shrewdly.

Bull caught sight of the man out of the corner of his eye. He was almost gigantic in proportions. Tall, stout, erect, with leonine features, shaggy brows and a heavy mop of coarse, straight, black hair, worn long and cut flatly across the back of his neck.

"Who is that man?" asked Bull as Panama left the shop.

"Why, you ought to know that man, Bull. He's an old-time Sleepy Cat gambler and confidence man—up to every game they ever played from here to Frisco."

"What's his name?"

"They used to call him Big Bill Hayes."

"I heard that name."

"Guess you did—guess everybody's heard it."

"But he made a trip to Panama when the French outfit was runnin' things there. He cleaned up the Frenchmen, and they run him out of town. He says he got the dysentery down there. Anyway, he got away before they strung him up for a cardsharp. Now everybody calls him Panama."

"What's he doin' here now?"

"Why, the damned critter got religion somehow, and he's the kindest, best preacher that ever talked in Sleepy Cat. He's doin' a world of good."

CHAPTER IV

JANE made it a practice to visit her father at the Medicine Bend hospital at least every two weeks.

She spent the day at the hospital with her father, ate an early supper with him, and took Number One back to Sleepy Cat. Her father asked a good many questions about McCrossen.

"A good man," Van Tambel said wheezily of him again and again. "His only trouble is gambling—he will gamble."

"I'm sorry, father," returned Jane with asperity—it was not the first time he had made the same remark—"but I don't quite see how I can watch him, do you?"

"Well, keep track of the shipments this month. The steers will be going out right along now—good deal of money coming in. See that he don't get too much away from you, under one pretext or another. When he wants money to gamble, he won't stop at nothing. And it won't do a bit of hurt to be kind of nice to him yourself."

Hints such as these failed to move Jane. Indeed, they aroused an antagonism.

When the train pulled into Sleepy Cat late that night it was cold; a north wind was spitting rain. McCrossen was on hand with the two-seated buckboard. He met Jane at the Pullman step and hurried her through the sprinkle across the platform to the rig.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



THE ORIGIN OF "RUCKERIZE"

AMONG the political factions of a century ago it frequently was the practice to pack, or "ruckerize" a convention with delegates favorable to their candidates.

Of course it isn't done today, what with committees on credentials and all, but let's have a peek at the Democratic convention of 1835 and see how the expression to "ruckerize" originated.

Doughty old Andrew Jackson was determined, despite spreading opposition in his own party, to pass on the presidential mantle to Martin Van Buren of New York. He first sought to calm the Democratic opponents of Van Buren and allay their fears of the Jackson autocracy, by addressing them as follows:

"My own race," Jackson stated, "is nearly run. Advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs."

Having issued this political salvo and given it time to permeate, the wily Jackson issued a call for a party convention to be held in Baltimore in May, 1835, eighteen months before the election. It was the first of the so-called "snap" conventions and its advantages are obvious.

More than 400 of the 622 delegates who attended, history records, were from four states over which Jackson exercised absolute control. No one was permitted to make a speech and there was no platform adopted. Speeches, it was explained by the chairman who presided, might provoke angry discussion and deter the convention from the utter harmony it sought.

With none but the Jackson lieutenants permitted to talk, the nomination of Van Buren became a simple matter. In fact, he was named on a single ballot.

The embarrassing part to Jackson before the vote was cast was that no delegates were in attendance from Alabama, Illinois, South Carolina or Tennessee, the latter, as everyone knows, being his home state.

So when Tennessee was found to be absent, because of the split in the party inimical to Van Buren, Jackson's lieutenants went into the streets of Baltimore and looked around. They seized the first Tennesseean they encountered, brought him into the convention and had him cast 15 votes in behalf of Tennessee.

This man's name happens to have been Edward Rucker and for years afterward "to ruckerize" meant, properly enough, the packing of a convention.

MAKING OF A STATESMAN

AS DESTRUCTIVE as war is, its waging or its imminence has revealed an unselfish devotion to country which shines as a bright light in American politics.

Stephen A. Douglas, "Little Giant" of Illinois, is the man who became a statesman, back in 1860, and helped elect an opponent!

Two years before, in 1858, Douglas and Abraham Lincoln had stumped Illinois in a series of debates that had drawn the attention of the entire country. Lincoln became a national figure by his adroitness in forcing Douglas to admit that the Dred Scott decision on slavery destroyed Douglas' "squatter sovereignty" doctrine. Douglas saved Illinois for himself by his reply but he had alienated the support of the deep South.

So when the returns were in, following the 1860 conventions, Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin was the Republican ticket; Douglas and H. V. Johnson represented the Northern Democrats; John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, the Southern Democrats, and John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts carried the colors of the new Constitutional Union party.

This split in his party's ranks was a revelation to Douglas. Republicans scoffed at him with a song which included the words:

"His legs were short, but his speeches they were long.

And nothing but himself he could see;

His principles were weak, but his spirits they were strong, For a thirsty little soul was he."

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LABOR DAY

It is more than just another holiday that California and the nation will be celebrating next Monday. Besides its special significance to all who work with hand or brain for a livelihood (and that includes most of us), Labor day is at once an epilogue of summer and a prologue to autumn.

Men march and bands play, picnicking crowds flock to the countryside, the children in many communities are all fitted out and thinking of a return to school on the morrow, and pervading all is a realization that summer is through and autumn is beginning.

Above all, let us remember, this year, to be careful on the crowded highways, where death claimed more persons on Labor day week end than on any other in California last year. Let us remember, too, that overbold swimmers are often drowned, and that a match or cigarette carelessly tossed or a campfire left burning in the woods, may wreak destruction.

There is one particularly good thing about this holiday. It can never fall on a Saturday or Sunday. And that is right, for all who punch a time clock whether actually at the factory door or only in their minds, it always means an extra day of rest or recreation.

IT'S AIRCRAFT WEEK

This is Aircraft Week in California. The governor has proclaimed it so, in honor of the national air races at Los Angeles during the four days of Labor day week-end, and in recognition of the "importance that aviation is destined to attain in our civilization."

All the roaring, tearing speed of these planes streaking across the sky at the fastest pace known to man, is not undertaken for the mere sport of it, or even for fame. Much of what they learn about planes at top speed is incorporated into commercial and military flying to add to safety and effectiveness.

No one can say what speed records will fall this year. According to the last listed international marks, the fastest any land plane has ever traveled is 314.3 miles per hour, achieved in 1934 by Raymond Delmotte of France. All the important records seem to be pretty well divided between the United States, France, and Italy.

California will really be welcoming a return of this important national event, since it was held here twice before, in 1929 and 1933. And, while playing host to the nation's finest and most daring flyers, let's remember that they're not risking their necks for sheer sport, but to make flying of the future safer for all of us.

BLACK GOLD UNDER THE SEA

Here we are, staggering under loads of taxes, our state budget 50 million dollars off balance, our legislators already thinking up new ways to stab the taxpayer at their next session—and all the time we own, in the state's name, untold wealth in inky-black pools of liquid gold lying under California's coastline!

There is a long story of frustration in tangled technicalities back of the state's efforts to gain revenue from this oil. But at last the answer seems to be written. You will find it on the November ballot in an initiative prohibiting tideland surface oil drilling, but authorizing slant drilling from the uplands.

The state long ago gave up the idea of ever drilling straight down through the ocean, knowing it would ruin the beaches and pollute the water for miles around. This measure prevents anyone from ever doing it.

On the other hand, slant drilling from land back of the beaches has been illegal, but the state pools have been tapped by some private wells on the shore deep enough so the oil drains across and into them. And too, some wells have "accidentally" slanted toward the pools. Over this there has been much bickering, with the state always coming off second best in attempts to collect royalties.

This new initiative settles the whole thing once and for all, by legalizing slant drilling and providing the state with the highest royalties ever obtained from oil.

This does not mean, of course, that money will come rolling into the treasury. There will be no needless waste of this black gold. The initiative makes specific safeguards against that. But considerable revenue will be gained, and with taxes so heavy and budgets so hard to balance, these days, every little bit helps tremendously.

THINGS ONE REMEMBERS

Listening to the "Newspaper of the Air" over the radio, I recently heard a long list of projects that were to be built with government money. Millions and millions, hundreds of millions of dollars were involved. The money came from the people by the "taxation route." It was being spent largely on "tax-exempt" government enterprises.

One could not help contrasting this type of spending with the investments and developments made by private citizens in industrial activity—activity which creates new taxable assets, new wealth, permanent jobs and new opportunities.

Sooner or later the politicians will have to encourage the private individual who produces something that can be taxed, or they won't be able to get the revenue to build bigger and better tax-exempt, government-owned projects to compete with highly taxed private citizens. At least it's worth thinking over.

GOODBYE TO SINGLE TAX

With the swift, sure stroke of a six to one decision, the state supreme court gave the single tax the axe last week, and all California cheered. Off the November ballot it went, held "misleading and tending to deceive the signers."

Thus to a deservedly ignominious end comes the attempt to deceive California voters by trying to make them believe that the proposal to load all taxes on land was nothing more than its title pretended—sales tax repeal.

Perhaps there were a few ardent and sincere advocates of socializing land whose ardor for their impossible cause blinded them to this deception attempted by their leaders. Perhaps, if there were any such, they deserve some measure of sympathy.

But this court ruling should serve as an example and a warning to all who may be tempted to try trickery in the future. No one ever got very far by trying to fool the people.

As this initiative that would have brought chaos to California is laid in a well-deserved grave, the state for the eighth time bids goodbye to the single tax, and hopes that this time it's goodbye forever. May its ghost never rise again to haunt us.

2,500,000 BETTER BUSINESS FARMERS

The agricultural cooperative movement in the United States is now about 100 years old, according to the Dairymen's League News. But it is only in the past 20 years that the movement has really grown and assumed great social and economic importance.

Today there are 8,800 farmers' cooperative production and marketing associations. They have a membership of 2,500,000. Their total business in 1934-35 came to more than \$1,300,000,000.

Most notable growth of the cooperative movement occurred during depression. Hard times naturally set farmers' minds to work on their problems. And the merit of voluntary cooperation as a practical business proposition was brought home to them with great force. The upshot of that is that the movement is now in the strongest position in its history.

The future will witness astonishing developments in farm cooperation.

STATE FAIR

Let's go to the fair! California's great pageant of agriculture will hold sway at Sacramento from Sept. 5 to 14. All the exhibits of our perfect fruits, our choicest vegetables and grapes and grains and fine livestock—all these exhibits from every corner of the state will speak the keynote of the fair—California agriculture on the road back to better times. And the colorful, joyous crowds packing the exposition will echo the refrain.

In such less visible things as marketing problems, too, the fair will celebrate unprecedented progress. The past year has seen producer-distributor friction at an all-time low, and a new program of farmer cooperation with large, mass method retailers having outlets everywhere, promises to capture vastly wider markets for California products throughout the nation.

Commenting on the special nationwide sales the stores have conducted and have promised to continue, the California Farm Bureau federation in its Stanislaus county monthly, says editorially: "This will appeal to farmers and a more friendly feeling will be aroused toward them. The chain stores are here to stay because of their economical methods of merchandising and because they shorten the distance between producer and consumer . . . and render a service to farmers by paying higher prices and helping move surpluses . . ."

This program, although by no means the only one, is the most striking example of the new progress being made in such problems as marketing. When you add such progress to all the material evidence that those exhibits of crops and livestock will show at the fair, you can understand why farmers are facing the future with new confidence and new hopes.

You can understand why the keynote of the state fair this year is "California agriculture on the road back to better days."

GOOD, WET ENGLAND

Here is an English editorial that is being widely reprinted in this country, and is particularly fitting for Californians, since we glory so much in the sunshine. It is fine philosophy but we still won't trade the philosophy for our weather:

"The truth—and now that the bank holiday is over it may safely be said—is that this is the right sort of summer."

"English summers, in the days when England was great, were always wet and chilly. Countless soaked commentators, in town and country, have said so. Evelyn complained of 'foul weather' in June, 1668. Parson Woodforde's hay was ruined. Horace Walpole's coach was bogged. Corbett roundly abused Saint Swinith."

"This is properly a green, wet, cold, foggy island, where the twisty roads are mired, where the roof-tops glisten in the grey dawn light, where the spaniels slush and splutter through the long, drenched grass, where the cattle stand steaming beneath the dripping trees, where the sea sweeps in gray and white-foamed and the barometer in 'Seaview' goes down and down and down."

"This—not the land of marble pools and sun-umbrellas and eggs frying on stone pavements—is the true and recognizable England; 1936 is a year in the old sane and Spartan tradition. Across the centuries our ancestors salute us, a little bronchitically, under our umbrellas and behind the smeared window panes, and know that the spirit of England lives yet, refreshed by her rains, strengthened by her tempests and pluckily bearing up under her cramps and rheums and agues and shivering fits."—London Evening News.

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

MISSION SAN FRANCISCO DE ASIS

October 9, 1776

While historians generally use Oct. 9, 1776, as the date of the founding of Mission San Francisco de Asis, better known as Mission Dolores, Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, noted mission historian, fixes June 29, 1776, as the day on which this, the sixth of the early Franciscan missionary stations, was established and seemingly proves it by old records, as we shall see.

Fr. Engelhardt says that divine providence appears to have singled out the region around the great inland harbor of northern California for the scene of Indian missionary activity under the patronage of the Seraphic St. Francis. The story of the discovery of San Francisco bay reads like fiction. It first was related by Fr. Francisco Palou, the biographer of Junipero Serra, who wrote in his diary:

"When, late in 1768, the venerable Fr. Junipero consulted the inspector general, Don Jose de Galvez, on the first three missions which Galvez had directed him to establish in Upper California, and observed the names of the patron saints that were to be assigned, he said to him: 'Is there then to be no mission for our Father San Francisco?' Don Jose de Galvez replied: 'If San Francisco wants a mission, let him cause his port to be discovered, and it will be placed there.'"

Fr. Palou tells of the expedition of Gaspar Portola which, after the founding of Mission San Diego in July, 1769, went north in search of Monterey bay. Says Fr. Palou: "The expedition went up; it reached the port of Monterey; it halted and planted a cross there, yet no one of those who went along recognized it, although they made out all the landmarks in the history. They continued 40 leagues farther; came to the port of San Francisco; and at once all recognized it from the conformity with the description which they had brought along. In view of this what else must we say than that our holy Father wanted a mission at this port."

However, the famous bay discovered by Portola was not the port of San Francisco known to Galvez. It was entirely unknown to the Spaniards. In 1595, Sebastian Rodriguez Cermenon, a Portuguese navigator, set sail from Manila under royal Spanish orders to explore the coast of California and on Nov. 6 of that year he cast anchor in a little bay behind a point of land later called Punta de los Reyes and gave it the name of Bahia de San Francisco in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi.

Of the present San Francisco bay nothing was known to the world until 1773 years later. When the members of the Portola expedition sighted it on Oct. 31, 1769, they believed it to be the bay Cermenon had discovered. Some years later, after a number of explorations had been made on the San Francisco peninsula and through what are now Alameda, Contra Costa and Marin counties, the Spaniards transferred the name San Francisco from the little bay at Point Reyes to the world-renowned body of water that now is San Francisco bay and on its western shore established Mission Dolores.

Monterey bay having been located in May, 1770, by Portola's second land expedition and a sea expedition of which Fr. Serra was a member, Viceroy Carlos Francisco de Croix of Mexico ordered a survey of San Francisco bay region in order to find a site for a mission. Portola had turned military control of California over to Lieut. Pedro Fages and in March, 1772, Fages and Fr. Crespi left Monterey for San Francisco. After wandering over considerable territory the party returned to Monterey.

On Nov. 23, 1774, a second exploring force under command of Capt. Fernando Rivera y Moncada and accompanied by Fr. Palou set out from Monterey for San Francisco. On Dec. 4 the Spaniards camped on the side of a hill at the foot of which ran a stream which formed a lake that extended to the ocean beach, and was called Lake Merced.

"An hour later," says Fr. Engelhardt, "Captain Rivera, Fr. Palou and four soldiers went toward the northeast over hills and dales, and with difficulty waded through sand dunes down to the shore. Thence they went north-

famous Seal rocks, they were stopped by a steep hill, which is identical with the present Sutro Heights. They ascended, and after a while found themselves on the summit of Point Lobos and in full view of the Golden Gate or channel to San Francisco. Observing that the steep declivity was at the very entrance of the channel and that no Spaniard or Christian had set foot on its summit, Rivera and Fr. Palou resolved to plant the standard of the cross there. It was accordingly constructed of strong round timber and raised on the ward until, in sight of the new spot where it could be seen from the shore. Thereupon the little party returned to camp."

The expedition retraced its steps to Monterey, arriving there on (Continued from Page 5)

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This is H. L. Williams, prominent medical manufacturer, who has given special permission to sell his famous medicine for only 25c, this Friday, Saturday and Monday only.

Shadle's Drug Store, 47 E. Campbell avenue, is making you an amazing offer for three days only: This Doctor's Prescription is sold all over the United States for never less than \$1.50 per bottle—yet—for three days only—you can have a supply of this same Prescription FOR ONLY 25c. THIS OFFER POSITIVELY WILL NOT BE REPEATED. And, FURTHERMORE—you receive a MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. IF YOU ARE NOT WONDERFULLY RELIEVED IN 10 DAYS—if you are not completely—utterly—satisfied—your money will be INSTANTLY REFUNDED!

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The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary
Agricultural Council
of California

In bygone days—the boom days when successful business men, after counting their profits, went to take time off to comment on public affairs—it was quite customary for civic leaders of the great metropolitan areas to view with alarm and point with concern to “the lack of business organization in the farming industry.”

The farmer, said the city merchant prince, was a good producer—but “not a good business man”!

Recalling these caustic remarks of other days, California farmers can perhaps be pardoned a quiet chuckle over the new lament of certain city interests and urban leaders—in these post-depression, reconstruction days.

The farmer, it seems, is now too good as a business man. In fact, (and the “city fellows” are still viewing with alarm), California's farming industry is now verging on “big business”!

The new point of view (strictly metropolitan, however) is set forth by a psychic scribe for one of the big city newspapers who declares that Washington experts are becoming convinced that California's farm problem is not agrarian, but industrial . . . In other words, they no longer think of the California farmer as the little fellow the cartoonists picture with the straw in his mouth, but as the swollen gent with the plug hat labeled “The Interests.”

To appreciate the new city slant on farm business, the metropolitan analysis should be considered further. It continues:

“Dusty-shelf departments like the census bureau have been yielding up figures which have much to do with this business. For instance, the figure-chasers recently looked up the dope on all farms in the United States which produce \$30,000 a year or more. They discovered that above 30 per cent of all such farms are in California. In certain limited crops, California has roughly two-thirds of all the nation's big-return farms. A medium example is cotton, where California, with five per cent of the acreage, takes in better than 20 per cent of the national income.”

After some five or six years of depression, with interest payments, mortgage payments, tax payments and irrigation payments—not to mention lesser evils—the average California farmer will undoubtedly enjoy considering himself, for the moment, in his new urban-giving role as one of the “vested interests.” After all, every farmer needs a good laugh after a hard day in the fields!

But the city viewpoint needs analysis from the farm viewpoint, nonetheless. It has its serious aspects.

As to the charge that California boasts 30 per cent of the farms in the United States which produce \$30,000 a year or more, the “accusation” is likely true, although no facts are at hand to support it. Some California farmers took the city man at his word, however, and went in for more “business organization” in farming—especially in branches of the industry which require heavy capital investment, such as the citrus industry. Relatives and neighbors joined hands, joined their holdings for more efficient operation, and \$30,000 incomes came into being—but not many individual farmers, unfortunately, can place themselves in the \$30,000 bracket. The \$30,000 has to be split too many ways—and a \$30,000 farm can lose money just as easily, and more rapidly sometimes, than the “little fellow with the straw in his mouth.”

But coming down to the cotton incident. California, according to the urban indictment, has only 5 per cent of the cotton acreage in the United States, but 20 per cent of the cotton income! The reason: California has no boll weevil; produces an average of a bale to the acre, while the southern states produce but 1-3 or 1-4 of a bale per acre. California's freedom from the boll weevil, incidentally, is due to the often ridiculed quarantines which have so effectively protected the state from plant pests and diseases. Another reason: California, due to the progressive “business policies” of its farmers, grows only one variety of cotton in a district—get a more uniform staple, better color and, consequently, better prices. Still another reason: Cali-

Calif. Missions

(Continued from Page 4)

Dec. 13, 1774.

That same month, the viceroy ordered Capt. Juan Bautista de Anza to proceed overland from Sonora, Mexico, to Monterey, there recruit troops and take them and their families to San Francisco to colonize that region and protect the mission it was proposed to found there. Fr. Pedro Font accompanied the party. Fr. Font recorded in his diary that the expedition upon arriving at San Francisco came upon a lovely creek which, because it was Friday, the feast of Our Lady of Sorrows—Nuestra Señora de los Dolores—was named the Arroyo de los Dolores.

In May, 1776, Lieut. Jose Joaquin Moraga was ordered to proceed to San Francisco from Monterey with a party of colonists and Fr. Serra sent Fr. Palou and Fr. Cambon with him.

Fr. Engelhardt quotes from Fr. Palou's diary as follows: “On June 27 the expedition arrived near its destination. The commander ordered camp to be pitched on the bank of a lagoon which Senor Anza had named Nuestra Señora de los Dolores. ***On the day after our arrival the commander ordered an enramada (arbor) to be constructed which was to serve as a chapel for celebrating the holy sacrifice of the mass. On an altar erected within I celebrated the first holy mass on June 29, the feast of the great holy apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul. My companion missionary celebrated holy mass immediately after, and we continued celebrating holy mass there every day for an entire month until the camp of soldiers was transferred to a site near the landing place.”

“Hence,” says Fr. Engelhardt, “June 29, 1776, five days before the Declaration of Independence of the United States, was really the date of the founding of the Mission Dolores at San Francisco de Asis, although officially other dates are reported.”

On July 26, the troops and colonists removed to a site selected by Colonel Anza and immediately began to build barracks and houses. On July 28, Fr. Palou celebrated the first holy mass on the military site, “which day, therefore,” says Fr. Engelhardt, “might be regarded as the date of the founding of the Presidio of San Francisco.”

Sailors from the San Carlos, which had arrived from Mexico with supplies, were assigned to aid the padres in erecting the mission building. The chapel was blessed on Oct. 3, and on Oct. 9 the ceremony of formally opening the mis-

sion was performed.

The missionaries found the Indians of the immediate vicinity very friendly, but they frequently were attacked by enemy tribes from what now is Contra Costa and remained away from the mission for long periods.

Fr. Serra arrived unannounced at Mission Dolores on Oct. 1 and remained there until Oct. 10. On Sept. 14, 1779, Capt. Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Cuadra anchored his ship La Favorita in the bay and out of gratitude for having weathered severe storms presented to the mission a beautiful large bronze engraving of Our Lady of Help which was placed in the mission with due ceremony. On Oct. 28 Fr. Serra again visited Dolores and viewed the gift of Captain Cuadra with joy. He confirmed 69 persons during his stay.

On April 25, 1782, the first stone for the new church was laid and blessed. Building records from 1722 to 1793 are missing, but when Capt. George Vancouver, British writer and navigator, visited there in November, 1792 he made note of the fact that the missionary establishment had grown to considerable proportions. Fr. Engelhardt believes the new mission church, begun by Fr. Palou, was dedicated on Sunday, April 3, 1791.

At the mission in 1796 20 habitations for neophytes and their families were built. During the first half of the last decade of the 18th century the mission made great strides in both spiritual and material progress. The number of baptisms rose from 1031 at the end of 1791 to 1861 at the close of 1795. During the same period the annual yield of wheat, barley and corn was 4000 bushels.

(Continued on Page 8)

fornia farm cooperatives are among the most efficiently operated in the nation.

But the average California farmer—unhappy to report—is still worrying his head about mortgage payments; perhaps even frowning as he tucks a straw in his mouth and speculates on the ease and comforts of life in the big city.

JUST WHAT DOES HE MEAN?



mission was performed.

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(Continued on Page 8)

Church Wedding

(Continued from Page 1)

all wore formal dresses of deep powder blue, patterned alike with short trains and carried old fashioned bouquets of pom pon dahlias of the same colorings used in the church decorations. Braided bands trimmed with the blossoms were worn in their hair.

Ralph G. Anderson of Oakland, formerly of San Jose, was the groom's best man, and ushers were his brother, Frank Gardner, Stanley De Selle and William Cipperly. A reception to the bridal party and other members of the two families was held in the Atkinson home after the ceremony.

Mrs. J. W. Atkinson, grandmother of the bride, and an aunt, Miss Anna Bray, poured at a beautifully appointed all-white table. Assisting were cousins, Miss Peggy Atkinson of Mountain View, the Misses Elizabeth and Dorothy Mack of Livermore, Patricia Bray of Piedmont, June Bray of Oakland, and Betty Bray of San Jose.

The bride is a graduate of Castelleja school in Palo Alto and attended art school in Berkeley and state college in San Jose.

Harold is a graduate of Campbell high school, San Jose State and Heald's college. By application to business and a pleasing personality he has been advanced to a department position at Hale's store where he has also been made president of the beneficiary association of the company. He is an active member of the junior chamber of commerce.

The young people motored to Rubicon Bay, Lake Tahoe, to spend their honeymoon, and will be at home to their friends after Sept. 15 in an attractive new house at 977 Lincoln Court, Willow Glen.

Criminologist Will Speak At Meth. Church

At union services in the Methodist church Sunday evening, a special treat is in store for attendants. Dr. Thomas Z. Davis, noted criminologist, will speak on “What's Wrong with Us?”

Dr. Davis and his work are endorsed by the department of justice and he comes highly recommended by more than a thousand of our leading educational institutions and big business organizations. These lectures should be heard by all parents and teachers.

Don't fail to hear this interesting man on “What's Wrong with us?”

TO ECHO SUMMIT

Guy Farley will go to Echo Summit Saturday to remain over the Labor day holiday, when he will bring Mrs. Farley and David home.

DEER HUNTING TRIP

Al Bulmore and a party of friends will spend the week-end at his place on Llagas creek and hunt the elusive deer.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

“Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.” These words from Psalms comprise the golden text to be used Sunday, Sept. 6, in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, branches of the mother church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

The subject of the lesson-sermon will be “Man.” Included among the scriptural selections will be: “Wherefore henceforth know we no man after the flesh: yea, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more. Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new” (II Cor. 5: 16, 17).

The following passage from the Christian Science textbook, “Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures” by Mary Baker Eddy, will also be included: “Man's true consciousness is in the mental, not in any bodily or personal likeness to spirit” (p. 302).

A Tory is a fellow who thinks Uncle Sam ought to live within his income.

FLASH! CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

Opens Saturday to run for 10 days
Exciting - Thrilling - Spectacular

Remember: Sacramento, Sept. 5-14 inclusive

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Sugar, cane, 10-lbs.	55c
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Westlake Salmon, talls, 2 for	23c
Briardale Sl. Pineapple, 1's flat 10c; 2's 18c; 2½'s	22½c
Briardale Tomato Juice, No. 1's, 2 for	15c
Westlake Oven Baked Beans, No. 2's, 2	29c
Shredded Wheats, 2 for	25c
N. B. C. Ritz Crackers, 1-lb. pkg.	22c
Briardale Kitchen Towel, 2 for	19c
Pure Lard, 2 lbs.	33c
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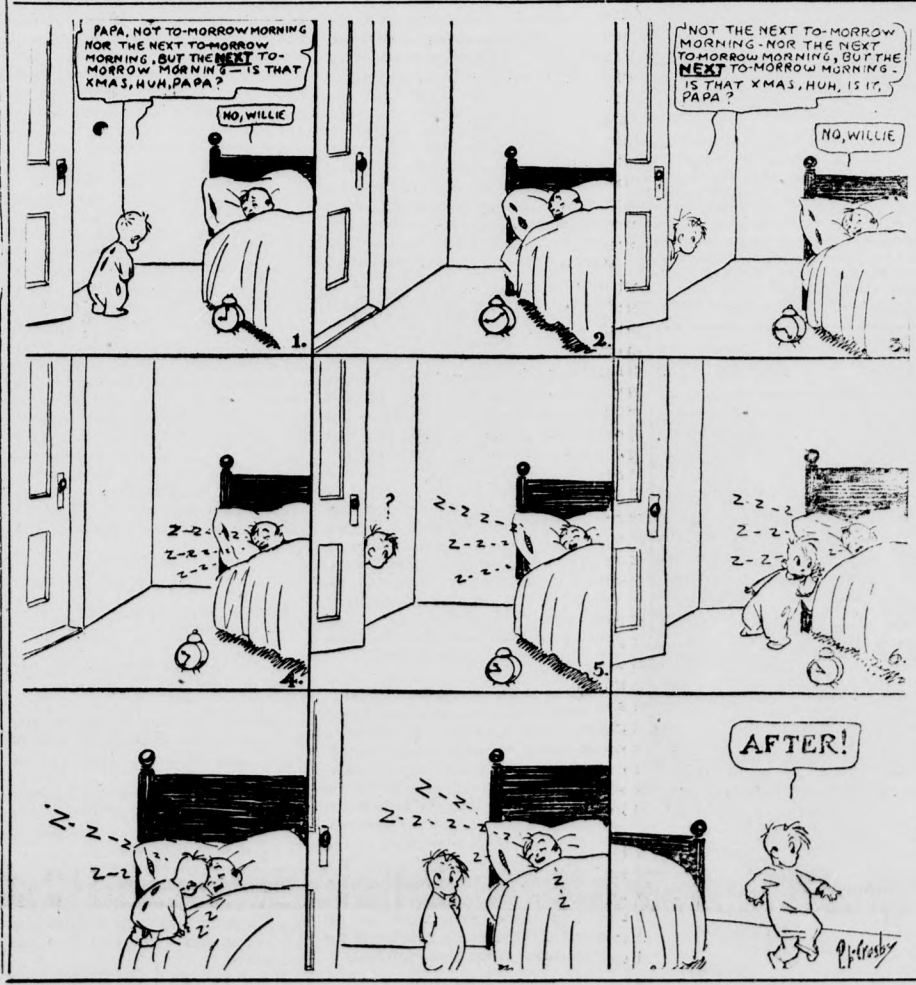
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After, Huh, Papa



By Percy Crosby

CALIFORNIA

News of the Week

First Rubber Factory Opens
Salinas.—The American Producers Guayule Plant, the only rubber factory in the continental United States, has started production here. The factory manufactures rubber from the guayule plant, now being grown in large quantities in this section.

Dog Saves Two From Flames
Downieville.—Running through fire and smoke to the end of a 500-foot tunnel of a mine, a faithful dog attracted two miners to the entrance, where flames which soon would have trapped them were raging in the timbers. The miners, who operate the property, estimated loss at \$10,000.

County to Fight Red Influence
Riverside.—The Riverside County board of supervisors has budgeted \$1,800 to pay a full-time worker to "combat subversive influences among the students" in the county schools. At a hearing on the subject business men told the board "radical and communistic" influences are at work among the students.

Butte Saints In New Camp
Oroville.—The eleven remaining members of the Camp of the Saints, Oroville's widely known religious cult, recently evicted from their home east of Oroville by sheriff's deputies, are building a tent encampment on a temporary site on the Garden Ranch highway. An unimproved plot was loaned to them by Supervisor Sam Marks of Oroville.

Gold Output Jumps
Washington.—Gold mining was worth more to California in 1935 than in any year since the Civil War, the bureau of mines disclosed. The value of the 881,510 fine ounces of gold taken from the State's mines last year was set at \$32,097,850. Nevada County led in production, but Kern County showed the sharpest increase over the previous year.

Plan Fishermen's Paradise
Sacramento.—Plans to make the 21,300-acre Kennett Reservoir a fishermen's paradise are being considered by officials of the State division of fish and game. The 420-foot high dam will back up the Sacramento River for 24 miles, the Pitt River for 25 miles, the McCloud River for 14 miles and Squaw Creek for eight miles. All are excellent trout and salmon streams at present.

Cat, Caught In Pipe, Saved
San Francisco.—William Polk, of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made his way for two miles through a 36-inch pipe and saved a cat which had been imprisoned underground for eight days. Traveling through the pitch black main on a scooter, it took Polk just two hours to effect the rescue.

Girl Killed By Hunter's Bullet
Suisun.—Herbert Thomas, Jr., 15, fired with a .22 calibre rifle at a bird perched on the branch of an almond tree on a ranch near here. The bird flew away unharmed, but in another tree two rows distant, a 9-year-old girl fell to the ground, fatally wounded. The girl was the daughter of fruit pickers employed on the ranch.

Fires Laid to Feud
San Jose.—Three incendiary fires which burned off 200 acres of watershed above the Almaden dam were attributed to a feud between ranchers and the Santa Clara County Water Conservation Project. Officials believe the fires were set as a protest to the flooding of property in the Almaden reservoir.

Ban Freshmen From Frats
Berkeley.—President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California issued a decree preventing any fraternity or club recognized by the university from accepting for membership any man who has not completed one year's work in residence at the university. In addition, the student must show a grade average of C or better in all work undertaken.

Fire Threatens Mariposa
Mariposa.—A forest fire which for a time threatened to destroy this historic town in the Mother Lode mining country was checked after it had ignited several homes and the high school. The entire male population of the town turned out to fight the fire.

U. C. Enrollment Sets Record
Berkeley.—Registration at University of California this semester will reach 14,000, authorities predict, setting an all-time high.

City Opposes Movie Studio
Palo Alto.—The proposed location of a motion picture studio in this city was discouraged in a report by a committee of the Palo Alto Residents' Club, which held that existence of the movie industry would be inharmonious with residential development aims.

HE'S KING BULL NOW!



Fair farmerettes crown the prize Holstein bull entered in the Los Angeles County Fair at Pomona, to be held September 18th to October 4th. "Bulletin," who is three years old, will defend his championship this year, having won over several hundred at last year's competition. The girls in the photo are (left to right) Artemis Hudson, Angela Flicker and Delores Barnes.

GILBERT'S DAUGHTER BIDS ON RELICS



Leatrice Joy Gilbert, 13, was an active bidder at the Los Angeles auction of the possessions of her father, the late John Gilbert, famed actor of the silent screen. She is shown here with her governess, accepting her father's chess set, for which she was the successful bidder.

Handsomest Coach?



The claim of the University of Santa Clara that they have the handsomest coach in football in Lawrence T. "Buck" Shaw, was confirmed the other day when Irving Cummings, prominent movie director, offered him a film contract. Shaw declined, saying, "I know my limitations and I wouldn't be any more use to you as an actor than the Marx Brothers would be to me as a backfield."

Fitts' Opponent



Photo shows Harlan G. Palmer, Hollywood publisher who will oppose District Attorney Byron Fitts of Los Angeles in the November election. Palmer led three candidates in the primary election, although he made no active campaign for nomination. He said he would leave his campaign in the hands of those who drafted him for the primary.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET

Third Time
Louis Meyer
wins the 500
mile auto
race

Setting a new speed record for the Indianapolis 500 mile auto race of 109,069 miles per hour.

Lou is 32 years old, married and has a 5 year old son.

Meyer won the 500 mile classic in 1928 and 1933.

GASOLINE ALLOWANCE WAS 3 1/4 GALLONS FOR THE 500 MILES.

Louis Meyer of Huntington Park, California

STATEWIDE

Farm & Ranch News

Bean Harvest On
Threshing of what may be a better than \$1,800,000 crop of lima and blackeye beans is now under way in Orange County.

Heat Kills Turkeys
Twenty-two hundred turkeys, valued at \$9,000, died of the heat when the temperature suddenly rose to 110 in the Lemoore district.

Rancher Killed By Bull
C. J. Rolph, prominent rancher of Chicago Park, Nevada County, was gored to death by a bull at his ranch home, less than twenty-four hours after his son, C. J. Rolph Jr., was severely wounded by the bull's horns.

Indian Valley To Have Fair
The Indian Valley Grange Fair is to be resumed this year, September 12 and 13 having been set for the dates for the Plumas County show. Prizes will be awarded for the best produce, live stock, canned goods, fancy work, quilts and other exhibits.

Butte Seeks WPA Project
R. C. Tyler, the manager of the Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District, announced he will make application for the approval of a \$15,444 Works Progress Administration project for the erection of an office building for the district. The building would be built of natural stone near Oroville within the district, upon one of several tentative sites the directors are considering.

Yucaipa Peach Harvest Completed
Harvest of J. H. Hale peaches in the Yucaipa Valley has been completed. It has been an excellent crop, with more than 150,000 lugs handled to the markets and about 80,000 lugs now in cold storage. The Hale peach is favored because its keeping qualities are superior to any of the middle peach crop. There is a large crop of Kummels, Rochester and other late peaches.

Flood Ruins Grain
More than 1,500 acres of rich Tule Lake grain fields were under water as a result of a break last week in the dike that protects the west side leased land from water in the evaporation sump. Loss of sacked and uncut grain caused by the flood is estimated at about \$40,000. Hundreds of men with trucks rushed into the fields when the break occurred, removing the sacks of barley from where they lay on the stubble as the combines had left them. In some instances the sacks were snatched from the edge of the advancing water.

Poison Wheat Banned
Use of thallium-poisoned wheat in killing ground squirrels has been banned in Tulare County until two weeks after the end of the dove season, which opened September 1, the county rodent-control department of the Farm Bureau announced. According to reports from farmers and local sportsmen, the dove-hunting season promises to be a good one this year, as the birds are more plentiful than for a long time, and because of the bountiful grain yields and the late water they are fat and in good condition.

Prune Diversion Planned
Plans to remove from the normal channels of trade prunes which do not measure up to standards of the Pacific Prune Association were disclosed by C. H. Dunlap, president of the organization. Dunlap explained the program would be divided into two sections—a diversion agreement by which 5000 tons of the off-grade fruit will be used by by-products and another by which 5000 tons will be purchased by the Surplus Commodities Purchase Corp., Federal agency. Growers will receive from \$10 to \$70 a ton for the sub-standard prunes, Dunlap estimated.

Better Prices for Milk Producers
State Director of Agriculture A. A. Brock has approved an amendment to the stabilization and marketing plan for the Sacramento marketing area increasing the price to be paid to producers of fluid milk seven cents per pound of milk fat. The increase means that area milk producers will receive 65 cents per pound milk fat for that portion of milk used by distributors for sale as whole milk. Reason for the increase is the advance in the price of milk for manufacturing purposes. Much of the returns from the increase is absorbed by higher feed and milk production costs, and other increased costs are for cows for replacement purposes.

WPA Workers 'Strike' Ends
Protests against the closing of WPA projects in the Sacramento area to give farmers aid in the harvest fields were withdrawn as laborers increased their earnings in the hop fields. Approximately 800 workers, formerly employed on Government projects, were working in the hop and tomato fields and "appeared satisfied," according to WPA officials. It was announced that the WPA projects would not be reopened until the heavy demand for agricultural labor was satisfied.

POULTRY

FACTS

GROWING PULLETS NEED MORE GRAIN

Mash Is Not So Important, Poultryman Says

By C. S. PLATT, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

When pullets are from 12 to 24 weeks old, it is best to feed them two or three times as much grain as mash because birds at this stage of growth require considerably less protein for good development than do younger birds.

This change in ration may be made easily, for if birds of this age are allowed free access to both grain and mash at all times, they will adjust their feeding habits to suit their needs.

Allowing pullets to make their own choice about the amount of mash and grain they eat, especially when they are from 12 to 24 weeks of age, has proven desirable from many standpoints. It encourages the development of normal body weight and good health, and it promotes normal egg production with the least number of pee-wee and pullet-size eggs. This method of feeding may be continued until egg production exceeds 50 per cent.

Too much mash in the ration caused by restricting the grain supply, makes a bird consume more protein than she needs with the result that the surplus quantity must be eliminated from her system. While heavy feeding of mash during the latter period of body development stimulates egg production earlier than when heavy grain feeding is practiced, the birds will produce small eggs for a longer period of time.

Change in Management Is Cure for Pullet-Picking

When prolapsus and cannibalism or pick-outs occur in poultry flocks, a change in management practices is usually in order, regardless of what the cause of the trouble may be, says J. C. Taylor, associate extension poultryman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University.

In helping to overcome cannibalism, which is often a problem with new pullets that have just been housed, Mr. Taylor makes the following suggestions:

1. Provide four square feet of floor space for each bird.
 2. Allow each bird two inches of hopper space.
 3. Provide a deep litter of straw.
 4. Feed some grain in the litter.
 5. Darken the nests.
- Should these changes in management fail to solve the problem, metal beaks, "specs" and shields are recommended. The beaks and "specs," however, are more effective than the shields.

Ventilating Poultry House

The nests in poultry houses should be well ventilated, even if they have to be moved out from the walls temporarily. Let the air circulate freely through the nests, for they are close and stuffy at best in hot weather. Use a small amount of clean, dry litter in nests, such as coarse wood shavings. Plan at least one nest for each five layers during hot weather. Hens which have been through the better part of a whole year of egg yield or those older hens which are now in their second or third or more year of production should be producing a maximum percentage of first-grade, large eggs during this summer-fall period, and therefore the added advantage of keeping them in full laying condition.—Rural New-Yorker.

Age of Fresh Eggs

The freshness of an egg is not determined by its age, notes a writer in the Philadelphia Record. J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, in response to queries explained that the new fresh egg law contains no time provision. Eggs cannot lawfully be advertised as fresh unless they conform with the following standards: The air cell must be not more than one-quarter of an inch in depth and must be localized and regular; the yolk must be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; the white must be firm and clear; the germ must not show any visible development. Properly maintained eggs will come within the provision of the law after weeks of storage.

Poultry Notes

Keep standard-bred poultry. It is more profitable.

Taxes on eggs represent 61 per cent of the cost.

Greatest damage to egg quality by heat occurs during the first 24 to 48 hours after the egg is laid.

Survey of 201 United States turkey hatcheries shows 2,448,821 poult hatched to June 1, an increase of 46.7 per cent over 1935.

"Tiny," a black-breasted, red game bantam, owned at Atlanta, Ga., weighs only nine ounces and lays eggs that weigh less than half an ounce.

The Mind

Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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The Completion Test

In this test eight incomplete statements are made. Each one can be completed by adding one of the four suggestions given. Underline the correct one.

1. The most populous country of South America is—Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay.
2. The leading corn producing state is — Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois.
3. "La Tosca" was composed by — Verdi, Puccini, Beethoven, Liszt.
4. The popular name for Nebraskans is—Wolverines, Gophers, Corn Huskers, Hawkeyes.
5. The sixteenth President of the United States was — Grant, Tyler, Buchanan, Lincoln.
6. The River Jordan flows into the—Gulf of Ob, Bering sea, Dead sea, Indian ocean.
7. "Child Harold" was written by — Robert Burns, Lord Byron, William Wordsworth, William Shakespeare.
8. Columbia is the capital of—Oregon, South Carolina, North Carolina, West Virginia.

Answers

1. Brazil.
2. Iowa.
3. Puccini.
4. Corn Huskers.
5. Lincoln.
6. Dead sea.
7. Lord Byron.
8. South Carolina.

Bull Taming

Where, in former times, the great bulls of the wild cattle herds needed all their strength and wit to battle their rivals and many enemies, today the domesticated bull leads a monotonous existence. As a result, he grows morose and mean because he has no outlet for his surplus energy.

When the farmer's bull becomes vicious, he usually attributes it to natural "cussedness" and lets it go at that. But John Joost, a Midway, Utah, farmer, had an idea. When his 1,800-pound bull became surly not long ago, Mr. Joost harnessed him up with a trusty horse. The bull pulled willingly, so he tried him on a plow with five horses. It worked so well that he now uses the bull all the time and the mighty beast has become as docile as a cow.

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Current Events

IN REVIEW

by Edward W. Pickard

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Civil War in Spain Likely to Be Long

AFTER more than five weeks of desperate fighting, neither the Spanish loyalists nor the rebels were able to claim a decided advantage, and it became evident that the conflict would be long drawn out if the other European nations could keep aloof. This latter eventuality was made more probable by Adolf Hitler's announcement that the German government had ordered an embargo on arms to Spain. He thus lined his country up with Great Britain and France, and Italy had accepted the French proposal for neutrality, though with some reservations.

These "neutral" nations, however, do not intend to be imposed upon and both the British and the German governments made strong protests to the Madrid government against alleged violation of the freedom of the seas. Five British warships set sail from Gibraltar and Hitler sent seven from the Baltic to enforce the demands that interference with shipping cease. The crews of these vessels were ready for immediate action.

Germany's chief complaint was that the steamship Kamerun had been stopped and searched and not permitted to enter the port of Cadiz, held by the rebels. However, the Kamerun proceeded to a Portuguese port and, according to an American correspondent, there unloaded twenty-three car-loads of war material that was sent across Portuguese territory to the insurgents at Badajoz and Salamanca.

Rebel airplanes made their first attack on Madrid, bombing two airports and allegedly destroying a considerable number of loyalist planes. This was in retaliation for the airplane bombing by the government of open cities held by the insurgents.

Merciless slaughter of captives and hostages on both sides continued. Several Frenchmen who were captured by the rebels while serving with the loyalist troops were executed, and word was sent to France that the same fate awaited any other French nationals caught aiding the Madrid government. The rebel leaders are especially enraged against France, insisting that many French planes have been assisting the government and that the loyalist force that invaded Mallorca is composed largely of French and Russian volunteers using French munitions.

Couzens for Roosevelt; Colby for Landon

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS of Michigan, a Republican long noted for his independence of party restrictions and a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket, has announced that he will support President Roosevelt for re-election. His statement was:

"Believing as I do that the most important matter confronting the nation is the re-election of President Roosevelt, I intend to support him.

"The outcome of my own candidacy for the senate is neither important to the nation nor to me, but I believe it is important that my many loyal supporters in Michigan be advised in advance of the primary on September 15.

"The reasons for this conclusion will be advanced from time to time between now and election next November."

Former Gov. W. L. Brucker is opposing Couzens for the senatorial nomination.

On the other hand, Bainbridge Colby of New York, who was secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, announced that he is for Landon, declaring in a published statement:

"Governor Landon's candidacy carries the hopes of every American who knows what America stands for, and who respects the principles which have brought us to greatness as a nation, and preserved our liberties as self-governed people.

"The thoughtful and independent Democrats throughout the country—and their number is formidable—are determined in this election to rebuke the betrayal of their party by the administration in Washington."

Blanton Loses His Seat in Congress

TOM BLANTON of Abilene, Tex., a veteran ranter in congress, has lost his seat in that body and says he will return to the practice of law. For twenty years, with one brief interlude, he has represented his district in the house but in the run-off Democratic primary, which is equivalent to an election there, he was beaten by Clyde L. Garrett of Eastland, a county judge bureau to the state election bureau gave Garrett 33,314 votes to 18,218 for Blanton. Garrett's campaign

platform calls for "more jobs and less dole," adequate care for veterans of all wars and the merit system for all postmasters.

Last hours of the campaign were enlivened by a dispute over a telegram purporting to give Blanton the endorsement of James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic national committee. Farley denied sending such a message and Blanton charged political enemies had sent it to embarrass both himself and Farley.

Death of Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota Governor

FLOYD B. OLSON, Farmer-Laborite governor of Minnesota and candidate for the United States senatorship, died of stomach cancer after a courageous fight. He had been ill for months but had kept up his executive and campaign activities as best he could until the end. Hjalmar Peterson, lieutenant governor, succeeds him as governor, but at this writing there is doubt as to whom the party's state central committee will select to make the race for the senatorship. Francis H. Shoemaker of Duluth announced his candidacy immediately, and two other men were being considered—Senator Elmer A. Benson, now a candidate for governor, and Representative Ernest Lundeen of Minneapolis.

On his deathbed Olson pledged his personal support to the New Deal in the November election, and it is presumed the Farmer-Laborites of his state will largely conform to that stand.

Plotters Against Stalin Are Executed

SIXTEEN men, arraigned in Moscow on charges of plotting the assassination of Dictator Josef Stalin and the seizure of power in the Soviet republic, calmly pleaded guilty. Two of them, Gregory Zinoviev and Leo Kameney, were members with Stalin 13 years ago of a triumvirate that governed Russia and are well known to the outside world. The confessions did not end the trial, for the defendants contradicted and accused one another until the case was in a jumble. Some of them, like Zinoviev, proudly accepted responsibility for the plot, which was said to have been engineered by the exiled Leon Trotsky.

All sixteen were declared guilty and executed by a firing squad.

Twelve more men and one woman, the government announced, were held for examination and probable trial. Some of these were involved by the confessions of the sixteen conspirators.

Prosecutor Vishinsky said Gregory Sokolnikoff, former ambassador to the court of St. James, and M. Seredyakoff, a former vice minister of communications, were under criminal charges. Under investigation, he said, were Nicolai Bukharin, editor of the government publication Izvestia; Karl Radek, prominent soviet commentator; M. P. Tomsky, former chief of trade unions and now head of the state publishing house; Alexei Rykov, commissar of posts and telegraphs, and Gregory Pyatakoff, assistant commissar for heavy industry.

In the case on trial the defendants revealed the fact that not only were they plotting the assassination of Stalin and four others, but planned also to betray Trotsky and place Zinoviev and Kameney in supreme power.

Trotsky, at Hoenefoss, Norway, scoffed at the Moscow proceedings as "humbug." "For political vengeance," he said, "the trial puts the Dreyfus scandal and the reichstag fire in the shadow. The confessions were forced by the 'Ogpu' (secret police), which gives the accused a choice between confessing according to the Ogpu's desires and taking lesser penalties or death."

France's Maginot Line Is Given a Test

DURING the fall army maneuvers France has been testing the strength of its new fortifications along the German frontier—the Maginot line. In the Montmedy region the elaborate system of concrete strongholds was subjected to an "enemy" attack and observers said the assailing troops, armed with the newest and speediest equipment, were able to penetrate the line only at a few places and in small numbers. Reservists from the interior of France had moved up to occupy the line in thirty-six hours. Watching the "battle" was a delegation of generals from Soviet Russia, with which nation France has a defensive military alliance.

Rich Cargo of Sealskins From Pribilof Islands

SEALSKINS valued at \$1,750,000, the season's "take" from the Pribilof islands, arrived at Seattle aboard the navy transport Vega. Seventy per cent of the cargo of 52,466 skins will go to the United States, 15 per cent to Great Britain, and a like amount to Japan under the terms of the international sealing treaty. Skins were taken from young male seals on the Pribilofs in Alaskan waters where the seals go annually to breed.

The skins for the United States and Japan will be processed in St. Louis and sold at auction. Great Britain's share goes to London.

Believes Crop Insurance Can Be Developed

ROY M. GREEN of the Department of Agriculture, who has been conducting a study of the subject of crop insurance, says he is confident a workable form of all-risk crop insurance under federal guidance can be developed. Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt are deeply interested in the matter.

At least four ventures by private companies into this field in the last thirty-seven years have met with either bankruptcy or a lack of public acceptance, Green said, but added that a study had revealed flaws which could be avoided.

Green contended these efforts failed because they were "income, not crop insurance." By having farmers pay their premiums in grain, and by paying losses the same way, he argued, the danger of price changes would be eliminated.

Phillips Is Appointed Ambassador to Italy

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, who has been undersecretary of state, has been appointed ambassador to Italy and will sail for Rome on September 9. Mr. Phillips is considered one of the most efficient men in the diplomatic service, which he entered thirty-three years ago as private secretary to Joseph Choate, ambassador to Great Britain.

Hungary Honors Memory of Gen. Bandholtz

WHEN Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., war head of the international allied commission in Hungary, in 1919, a band of Rumanians undertook to plunder the national museum in Budapest. But the doughty American, armed only with a riding whip, faced the mob and dispersed it. Bandholtz died in 1925, but Hungary has not forgotten him, and the other day with much ceremony they unveiled a memorial statue of the general with the whip in his hand.

German Pastors Denounce Nazi Church Rule

BOLDLY defying the Nazi government, hundreds of German Evangelical pastors thundered from their pulpits against the Nazi leaders who, they said, are trying to drive Christianity out of Germany. They protested vigorously against governmental interference that cripples the freedom of the Protestant church and demanded that such interference cease. More than a month ago the preachers sent a list of their grievances to Reichsfuehrer Hitler, but he did not even reply, so they decided to make the protest public at church services.

Benes Promotes Friendly Relations With Germany

NEITHER Fascism nor Communism will be tolerated in Czechoslovakia, which is "a firm, indestructible lighthouse of democracy," said President Eduard Benes in a speech at Reichenberg. But he told the German minority which he was addressing particularly, that he hoped that in the fall "the Locarno powers will be able to work out a plan for general European co-operation and that good neighborly relations will be established between Germany and Czechoslovakia."

Leaders of the German minority in Czechoslovakia charge that unemployment in their part of the country is greater than anywhere else in Czechoslovakia—73 unemployed per 1,000 population, compared with the state average of 38 per 1,000.

They charge that this is partly the result of the government's failure to place orders in German Bohemian factories and failure to give state jobs to members of the German minority.

Navy Building Bids Show Costs Have Gone Up

STARTING its 1937 building program, the Navy department opened bids on twelve new destroyers and six submarines. The bids came from private shipyards and estimates were submitted by navy yards, according to law. The latter were not made public.

It was found that the cost of construction has advanced approximately \$1,000,000 per vessel in the last year. A year ago contracts for destroyers averaged \$4,000,000, and \$2,500,000 for submarines. Present bids were about a million dollars higher on each type of craft.

For the Little Princess



1828-B

The simplicity but irresistible charm of princess frocks accounts for their undiminished popularity and appeal for those who sew, and this one will make an instant hit with the mothers of growing daughters as well as with the daughters themselves. Slightly fitted at the waist to accent the mild flare of the skirt, this pretty and petite princess model goes together like a charm, the result of a minimum of effort and expense. Puff sleeves, a contrasting Peter Pan collar, and a row of small bright buttons down the front complete the picture.

Daughter will love to choose

her own fabric—a printed muslin, percale, challis or sheer wool—and with a tiny bit of coaching she can make the frock herself!

Send today for Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1828-B, available in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 35-inch fabric plus 1/4 yard contrast. Send 15 cents in coins.

Send for the Fall Pattern Book containing 100 Barbara Bell well-planned, easy-to-make patterns. Exclusive fashions for children, young women, and matrons. Send 15 cents for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 149 New Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

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OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

To keep the coffee pot sweet, boil a strong solution of borax in it occasionally.

Never wear rings, except plain bands, when washing fine laces, silks, etc. Rings may catch in fabrics and tear them.

Always wipe your electric iron with a clean cloth before heating it, to remove any dust or dirt.

Beets are fattening and therefore excellent food for those desiring to put on flesh.

Fill crevices in floors with putty and smooth off with a knife. Do this three or four days before putting finish on floors.

To remove print from flour sacks, rub print with lard and let stand over night. In the morning boil in water with soap in it, then rub until print has all disappeared.

Never sprinkle rose bushes with the hose. Put the hose on the ground and allow the water to seep in around the roots of the plants.

Flowers for the house should be cut in the late afternoon.

© Associated Newspapers.—WNU Service.

Uncle Phil Says:

That is Something

If a man knows he is mediocre he can console himself by supporting noble and high-minded causes.

It is a Hindoo epigram that "money will buy a dog, but only love will make him wag his tail."

Each day, praise the deserving and somewhat less often scatter rebukes among the undeserving.

Very little of education is mistaken. If it does nothing else it confers polish.

Would It Unburden Us?

Not enough pains are taken to put the great issues of the day in understandable form for the millions.

We all think our "hearts are in the right place," no matter how freakish our affections.

Some men don't give up—and hence win—because it is too much trouble to give up.

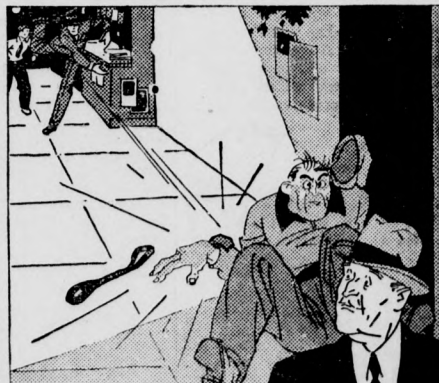
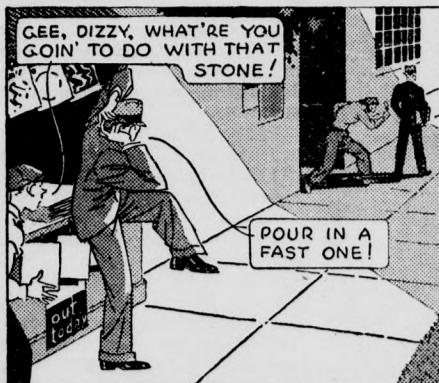
Calmness

CALMNESS is the mind's unity. The soul comes to itself in quiet, as music is remembered in the morning. By locking up the jury of our thoughts we force it to unanimity. Self-communion is always followed by fresh strength. All insight requires us to go into committee of the whole. Space within permits clearness of vision and speech. The country-seat of the soul surrounds itself by a park of repose, and protects itself by a gateway of discriminate entry and approach.—Stephen B. Stanton.

Relieve reddened EYES



DIZZY DEAN halts a holdup!



BOYS! GIRLS! Join Dizzy Dean Winners! Get Valuable Prizes FREE!

Send top from one full-size yellow-and-blue Grape-Nuts package, with name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin, certificate, and catalog of 49 free prizes. You'll like crisp, delicious Grape-Nuts—it has a winning flavor all its own. Economical to serve, too, for two tablespoonsful, with whole milk or cream and fruit, provide more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1936. Good only in U. S. A.)

A Post Cereal—Made by General Foods
The same fine cereal, in a new package

Dizzy Dean Winners Membership Pin. New 1936 design, two-toned solid bronze with red lettering. Free for 1 Grape-Nuts package top.

Lucky Rabbit's Foot. Just like Dizzy carries—has nickel-plated cap and ring. Free for 2 Grape-Nuts package tops.

DIZZY DEAN, c/o GRAPE-NUTS, Battle Creek, Mich. I enclose..... Grape-Nuts package tops for which send me the item(s) checked below. (Put correct postage on your letter.)

☐ Membership Pin (send 1 package top). ☐ Lucky Rabbit's Foot (send 2 package tops). WNU 9-3-36

Name.....
Street.....
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Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month. Mark S. Stocker, W. M. T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

Roy Kosich, N. G. Walter Smily, Secretary

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YOU KNOW ME. AL



Jack Needed A Rehearsal



By RING LARDNER



By RING LARDNER



LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, on June 10, 1929, Fleury K. Bartholomew and Hattie F. Bartholomew, his wife, as trustees, executed to Fred J. Bohman, Jr., as trustee, and A. S. Collins and Amy Collins, as beneficiaries, a certain deed of trust as security for the payment of a certain promissory note for \$2000.00, executed of even date therewith, said deed of trust being of record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, in Volume 472 of Official Records, page 110 et seq.; AND WHEREAS said trustees are in default in the payment of both the principal and interest due under said note and deed of trust; And the Notice of Default required by law having been duly recorded on May 22, 1936; NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the written application of the beneficiary, under said deed of trust, which has been heretofore made to me, and in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, and the provisions of law applicable thereto, and to satisfy said indebtedness, and all amounts due or to become due under said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, hereby give notice that on September 19, 1936, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the County Court House in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash that certain real property situated in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the Easterly line of Lot 8 of the Zeri Hamilton Estate Partition distant thereon South 16.7435 chs. from the point of intersection of the center line of Hamilton Avenue with the dividing line between said Lot 8 and Lot 9 of the Zeri Hamilton Estate Partition according to the Map of the same hereinafter referred to; said point of commencement being marked by a stake C-1 set for the most North Easterly corner of that certain 4 acre tract conveyed by Fleury K. Bartholomew and wife to Irma S. Clark by deed recorded November 30, 1918 in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, thence North 89 degrees 57 minutes West 2.909 chs. to a stake marked C-2; thence North 3.4375 chs. to a stake marked C-3; thence South 89 degrees 57 minutes East 2.909 chs. to a point on the said Easterly line of Lot 8 and thence South along said dividing line 3.4375 chs. to the place of commencement. Being a part of Lot 8 of the Zeri Hamilton Partition as designated on the Map of the Referee filed in the Case entitled Samuel B. Hamilton et al vs. Zeri Hamilton No. 4752.

Together with an easement for the purpose of ingress and egress over and along a certain strip of land 16 feet in width the Easterly line of which begins at the Northeast corner of the property above described and running thence Northerly along the Easterly line of Lot 8 above referred to, to the center line of Hamilton Avenue as granted by Herman Bornhorst, et ux, to Fleury K. Bartholomew by Deed dated October 23, 1894 and recorded October 23, 1894 in Volume 175 of Deeds at page 217. Dated: August 24, 1936.

FRED J. BOHRMAN, JR., Trustee. C. B. Wooster, Atty. for said Trustee, 318 Beans Bldg., San Jose, Calif. (Aug. 27; Sept. 3-10-17-1936)

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS:

In the Southern Division of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California No. 28092-L In Bankruptcy

In the Matter of Elwin E. Windbigler, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of ELWIN E. WINDBIGLER, of Campbell, County of Santa Clara, State of California, District aforesaid, a bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the bankrupt above named was on the 29th day of August, A. D., 1936, by the above entitled Court, duly adjudicated bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, and that the first meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, at Room 1012 Bank of America Building, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, A. D., 1936, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint one or three trustees of said estate, examine the bankrupt, consider whether said trustee or trustees shall be authorized to sell the property of the

TO SING OVER KFRC

The Misses Betty and Peggy Starr will sing on the Marin Dell hour over KFRC Saturday evening. Listen in on our Starrs and give them a hand.

Mission

(Continued from Page 5)

Beginning in 1795, the fathers had considerable trouble with runaway Indians who left the mission because of an epidemic of measles which caused many deaths in 1794 and 1795. At one time 200 Indians disappeared into the interior across San Francisco bay. There were several battles between presidio troops and neighboring tribes. Building activities were brisk until 1806 when another epidemic of measles brought death to 236 neophytes in nine months. And then in June and July, 1808, earthquakes did severe damage at the presidio. Little is recorded of the years 1810 to 1816 except that in 1810 Fathers Abella and Lucio reported that the interior of the church had been much adorned.

The increase of mortality among the San Francisco Indians resulted in the establishment across the bay in Marin county on Dec. 14, 1817, of an asistencia, or missionary ranch having a chapel, baptistry and cemetery, under the patronage of St. Raphael, the archangel, out of which grew Mission San Rafael.

In 1818 there were only 600 natives at Dolores while 382 dwelt at San Rafael. Gov. Luis Arguello, with the approval of Fr. Altimira, who acted without authority, in 1823 planned to discontinue Mission Dolores and Mission San Rafael and move both to a site in what is now Sonoma county and on which later was erected Mission San Francisco Solano at Sonoma. The Franciscan superiors of the missions succeeded in defeating the scheme.

Lack of space here prevents any detailed account of the hardships endured by Mission Dolores beginning with the regime of Governor Echeandia in 1825 and continuing through secularization up to its confiscation by Governor Figueroa in August, 1834. Mission Dolores was among the first of the Franciscan stations to be confiscated. In September, Jose Joaquin Estudillo was appointed commissioner to take over the mission. Two months later he reported that the debts of the mission amounted to \$10,089.63.

In 1836, William A. Richardson built the first adobe house on the site of Yerba Buena. This was the beginning of present day San Francisco.

When Gov. Pio Pico began to sell the California missions no buyer could be found for Mission Dolores, so impoverished had it become. During the gold rush, Mission Dolores had many unwelcome guests and was all but abandoned. In February, 1849, Fr. Brouillet was authorized to erect a church at San Francisco, Fr. Santillan, the resident missionary, seldom officiating at the mission. He established the church of St. Francis and some of the church goods of Dolores were given to it.

On March 3, 1858, President James Buchanan returned Mission Dolores to the Catholic church.

Mission Dolores today is surrounded by modern buildings and only the small chapel structure with its charming facade remains. Its old paintings, some of the original floor tiles, ancient vestments, original choir loft and interior decorations executed by Indians of long ago make a visit to Dolores well worth while.

estate, and transact any and all other business that may properly come before said meeting.

All claims must be in form prescribed by the Bankruptcy Act, and be subscribed and sworn to before a proper officer.

Dated at San Jose, California, in said District, this 31st day of August, A. D., 1936.

M. E. WRIGHT, Referee in Bankruptcy

VISITING MRS. E. R. SMITH

Mrs. Dorothea Glass arrived from the south Sunday for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Ellen R. Smith. She plans to remain a week.

WILL CLOSE LODGE

The Ira Abbott family expect to close the Echo Summit lodge Tuesday for the winter, and will arrive home the next day. They have enjoyed the summer season on the hill entertaining a host of friends from Campbell and the valley.

VISITING IN L. A.

Mrs. Hattie Baugh went to Los Angeles Sunday to enjoy a three weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Wells, and family. Shortly after Mrs. Baugh returns home, Mrs. Wells plans to visit her sister, Mrs. Howard Lillington, at Marceline, Mo.

VACATION AT LAKE

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Archibald and Winfield are spending this week and next in the Lake Tahoe vicinity. The fishing possibilities of the high Sierra are always a lure to Roy, who creels his portion. He needs those long hikes, too.

TO YOSEMITE SATURDAY

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hyde will go to Yosemite Saturday for a week of mountain hikes and sights. They will be accompanied by Miss Margaret Hanlan, a cousin, of Woodhall, Ill., who is visiting relatives here.

AUTHOR OF PLAY

Richard Shelley is the author of the play, "Married In Haste," which will be presented on the Palm Olive radio theater "First Nighter" program, Friday evening, Sept. 11.

SON BORN IN S. F.

Campbell friends will be interested to hear that a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stein (nee Emma Geiser), Aug. 21, in San Francisco. The little fellow has been named John Edward.

See

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C. U. G. S. OPENS 14TH

Principal Ira R. Abbott has informed the Press that the local grammar school will open for classes Monday, Sept. 14. Thus far no changes in faculty have been made.

HOME BRIEFLY

Wayne Davis dropped anchor in our midst Tuesday between trips. He is aboard the passenger ship Ruth Alexander, and resumed his cruise south yesterday.

UP REDWOOD HIGHWAY

Mr. and Mrs. Herold Morton will go this week-end on a combined business and pleasure trip up the Redwood highway. Mr. Morton will get some of the low-down on the lumber business in the bigmill country with the idea of stocking up if conditions warrant.

FREE WOOD AT H. S.

The Campbell high school board will give away 50 apricot trees for fuel to parties removing them. Inquire of Lloyd K. Wood, principal.

Prepare for School

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